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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—March 11.

Sun Rises	6.17 A M
Sun Sets	6.04 P M
Day's Length	11 h 34 m
High Water at Southport	12.45 A M
High Water at Wilmington	3.36 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 62°; 8 p. m., 66°; maximum, 75°; minimum, 54°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, 0; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .28.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 9.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 26 2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, preceded by local showers on the coast early in the morning; cooler; northerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The release of Scovel, the newspaper correspondent imprisoned at Havana, was secured through private presentations. Secretary Olney declined to interfere in the matter. —— The situation in the Philippine Island is very unsatisfactory; the war there is reported to be worse than that in Cuba. —— The monitor Puritan is reported off Hatteras, and the cruiser Columbia has been sent to her assistance. —— A sheriff's posse is in close pursuit of the robbers who held up a train on the Louisville & Nashville road, near Calera, Ala., and news of their capture is hourly expected. —— A clerical error of the paying teller of the *First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn.*, causes the bank to lose $8,600 —— *William Kilpatrick*, the oldest man in Georgia, died at Cartersville, aged 109 years. —— The credentials of Andrew T. Wood, the newly appointed Senator from Kentucky, were presented in the Senate and referred. —— A train on the Terre Haute & Evansville road was wrecked near Hazelton, Ind.; four men were killed and two seriously injured. —— Leading Southern bankers express the opinion that there will be no war in the East. —— Fighting occurred between Boshi-Bazouks and the insurgents before the gates of Candia, Crete; it is probable the insurgents will burn the town if they are able to do so. —— Greece has 60 000 troops on the frontier. —— Referee Siler publishes the rules under which Corbett and Fitzsimmons will fight next Wednesday, March 17th. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1¼@2 per cent., last loan at 1¾ per cent., closing offered at 1¼ per cent. cotton steady—middling 7¾c; Southern flour quiet and unchanged—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot fairly active and weaker with options, No. 2 red free on board 84¾c; corn—spot dull and easier, No. 2 29¼c at elevator and 29¾c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine steady at 30c.

The Pennsylvania bobolink is in danger of being exterminated. It is said that a million of them have been killed to put feathers in feminine headgear.

Bruiser John L. Sullivan is making a desperate effort to crawl out of oblivion. He says he is going to challenge the winner in the approaching bout at Carson.

A contemporary remarks that if the Washington Doctor who offers a reward for a genuine case of hydrophobia strikes the right dog, he may win the reward himself and save his money.

President McKinley will not only have an extraordinary Congress on his hands, but ex-Queen Lil, of Hawaii, who is also an extraordinary personage, who holds both her age and color well.

California expects to do a bouncing business whether the "advance agent of prosperity" comes along or not. A tree has been discovered in that State with a gum which may be used as a substitute for rubber.

Secretary Carlisle found a pretty good job when he retired from the Treasury—counsel for the Pullman Car Company at a salary of $25,000 a year. There is more fun in that than in running a Treasury pinched for cash.

Kentucky politicians insist on making things interesting in that State. In one county they have nominated two preachers to run against each other for the Legislature. One is a silver man, the other a Republican.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 143. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.13

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The oldest man in the world, that is the oldest so far reported, took his departure from Guadalajara, Mexico, last Friday. According to his baptismal papers he was 154 years old. The parish priest, who is now 84, says he remembers Jesus Campichi, for that was the patriarch's name, as an old man when he was a boy.

The Washington *Post* says the place hunters in Washington are eager for the plums, but Mr. McKinley will not be rushed. When it comes to rushing, there is all the difference in the world between the fellow who has grabbed the plumb and the other fellows who want some.

The Constitution of the United States is lugged in to knock out the New York State law prohibiting the hiring out of penitentiary convicts. A fellow had a contract for the convicts, with a privilege of renewal, and the court held that the contract stands and the law doesn't.

A contemporary remarks that Southern people who are disposed to be glad that Mr. Cleveland has retired, would do well to notice how little pie McKinley has given the South. But the South was never much on pie.

The State of Texas is adding oil to her other resources. In the central part of the State many wells have been sunk, and some of them are yielding a considerable flow of oil. It is pretty hard to tell what isn't in Texas or under her.

English syndicates are not only gobbling up our breweries, and other soft snaps with money in them, but they are reaching out for our timber lands. They have recently secured options on 800,000 acres of the best timber in Louisiana.

The Republicans lack one vote in the Senate. A splendid opportunity for some thrifty fellow to make himself solid, and for Mark Hanna to get in some of his work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—City election.
S. P. COLLIER—Foreclosure sale.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—Ribbons, shirts.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The schooner *City of Jacksonville*, Capt. Steelman, cleared light yesterday for Charleston, S. C.

— Messrs. Ed. McKoy and Ed. Peschau left Tuesday morning on bicycles for Fayetteville and Greensboro.

— Attention is again called to the important meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee to be held at 8 o'clock to-night at the office of Mr. W. B. McKoy.

— Our venerable citizen, Mr. Jno. S. James, celebrated his 91st birthday yesterday. Many friends called at his residence, corner of Third and Grace streets, and congratulated him upon the event.

— Cards with numbers and locations of all the fire-alarm boxes in the city may be had free of charge at the STAR office. These cards are of convenient size, being small enough to be carried in the vest pocket or pocketbook.

— "The Industrial South" is the title of a large publication to be printed in Atlanta, Norfolk or Wilmington, setting forth the industrial condition and advantages of the South. It will contain among other readable articles a write-up of the towns and cities along the Seaboard Air Line. The managers, Messrs. Rawlett and Foote, are in the city now, gathering data for an article on Wilmington and vicinity.

The Entertainment at the Opera House Last Night.

Prof. E. A. Oakley's Dog and Pony Show opened their engagement at the Opera House last night before a good-sized audience. Prof. Everitt's school of educated dogs are certainly a strong feature of the show. During the evening's entertainment several specialties were introduced. Especially pleasing was the comedy work and banjo picking of Mr. Chas. Eberhardt, who is well remembered here in connection with the Mabel Paige Company. A special matinee will be given this afternoon, and the company will close its engagement this evening. Seats for to-night's performance can be obtained at Gerken's.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. E. K. Bryan has returned from Raleigh.

— Mr. S. A. Schloss and bride returned last night.

— Mr. E. A. Holt, of Burlington, was here yesterday.

— Mr. N. T. Andrews, of Ashpole, was here yesterday.

— Mr. E. J. Jennings, of Fayetteville, arrived last evening.

— King, of North Carolina, was a hotel signature yesterday.

— Mr. J. C. Paddison has returned from Fort McHenry.

— Rev. A. McFayden, of Clarkton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. B. Harrelson, of Cerro Gordo, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Jacksonville, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. E. S. Smith, of Marines, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. W. V. Hardin, of Fayetteville, was among yesterday's visitors to this city.

— Mr. J. C. Murchison, master of trains for the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, arrived in the city last evening.

— The STAR is glad to see Mr. C. W. Colwell, who got injured about a week ago, able to be out again.

NEW BOAT.

Messrs. Powers, Gibbs & Co.'s Steam Launch Almont.

The handsome new steam launch *Almont* of Messrs. Powers, Gibbs & Co. was launched at Northrop's mill yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. The incident was witnessed by the proprietors and their families and a number of others. Masters Ray Powers and Frank St. John were the first to enjoy a ride on the graceful little vessel, boarding her just before she slid from the ways into the water.

The *Almont* is forty feet over all and measures eight and one-half feet amidships. She was put up with the greatest care and of the very best material, the frame being made of dressed white oak and the knees all natural bent. A remarkable fact about her construction is that her builder, Mr. Manuel Garcia, had no plan or model, but went by the eye altogether, and the boat is perfectly symmetrical in every line and bend. She is propelled by a 25-horse power engine, which, with the boiler and all the other machinery, is entirely new. The *Almont* will ply between the city and the fertilizer works of the company, some two or three miles away.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—7 bales cotton, 6 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—67 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 63 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—15 bales cotton.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—7 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 52 bbls tar.

Schooner Argyle—17 bales cotton, 33 bbls rosin.

Flats—64 bales cotton, 33 casks spirits turpentine, 235 bbls rosin, 60 bbls tar.

Raft—88 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 170 bales; spirits turpentine, 52 casks; rosin, 339 bbls; tar, 254 bbls.

Magistrate's Court.

Four cases, all of which grew out of a row Sunday afternoon in the neighborhood of Sixth and Church streets, were tried by Justice McGowan yesterday:

Riley Smith was found not guilty of assault and battery with a deadly weapon and of carrying a concealed weapon. Bellamy & Bellamy appeared for the defendant, who proved that he had been assaulted by about twenty boys with rocks.

Herbert Bessant was also tried for carrying a concealed deadly weapon, but was discharged.

Josie Mintz was fined $10 and costs for assault and battery and disorderly conduct.

"The Old Soldiers' Dream."

The foregoing is the title of a tasty little pamphlet written by Rev. J. R. Marshall, and printed by Messrs. LeGwin Bros. It was written with the design, to use the language of the title page, "of increasing self-examination among professing Christians, thereby elevating their moral and religious standing." But while its object is purely religious, it was found necessary, in order to pay the expense of printing, to make it an advertising medium. It is for sale by the author, Rev. J. R. Marshall, at 10 cents a copy, $1.00 per dozen or $7.50 per hundred. The STAR hopes that it will meet with a ready sale.

Awaiting Their Owner.

Yesterday afternoon, while Police Sergeant Thomas Lossen was making his rounds, he came across two colored boys who were offering for sale two fine Napoleon geese at a very low price. Upon seeing Sergeant Lossen the boys ran off, leaving the geese in the hands of the Sergeant, who took them to the City Hall, where they now await their owner.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents. This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Investigation of Fire Alarm System—Permissions to Build Granted—Additional Appropriations Asked For—Registrars and Inspectors of Election Appointed.

The Board of Aldermen met last night probably for the last time. Present: Mayor W. W. Harriss, and Aldermen Hicks, Northrop, Cameron, Gore, VonGlahn, Walker and Nixon.

The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved.

On motion of Alderman Cameron, seconded by Alderman Nixon, an attorney's fee of $10 was ordered refunded to Police Sergeant Lossen.

Alderman VonGlahn stated that the Fire Committee had reported in regard to the fire system.

The report of Mr. R. J. McIlhenny, superintendent of the fire alarm system was presented, explaining the condition of the system, after which the following report was read:

W. C. VonGlahn, Chairman Fire Committee, Wilmington, N. C.:

The probable cause of the failure of the bells to ring for the fire on the night of the 19th day of February, 1897, as far as I can judge from investigation and testing, is that the wires had two grounds on that circuit, cutting the current off all the boxes between these grounds. The boxes pulled that night were between these two grouds.

One of the grounds being intermittent only interrupted the current at times, so when I made my tests at 6 p. m. and 9.30 p. m., one of the grounds had swung out, leaving the wire in a condition to give the signal and also in the same condition at 8 o'clock when the alarm from box 53 was sounded so clear. I can see no other reason for the failure to respond for the fire than the recurrent of the swinging ground just before the fire broke out. When the swing would come in at times the boxes between the two grounds had no way of breaking the circuit. One ground on a round circuit does not interfere with the working of the same, but two will cut out all instruments between them. If both grounds had been constant I would have detected them, but you see when I tested, one of the interruptions had cleared, leaving but one that does not interfere with the working of a round circuit. As the boxes pulled were between the two grounds described, the grounds were the probable cause of failure. You can't detect one ground unless you test for the same, knowing it.

R. J. MCILHENNY,
Superintendent Fire Alarm.

N. B.—These grounds will occur when the wire is not insulated.

The following report, made by Mr. W. J. Kirkham, an expert employed by the committee to examine the system, was read:

Mr. W. C. VonGlahn, Chairman Fire Committee:

DEAR SIR—I have made a thorough inspection of the fire alarm wires and boxes in the city and find at several boxes the caps of the pipes are off, thereby letting the rain get into the boxes, which is liable to make the works rust. The wires are in fair condition, although not properly looked after. I think if the wires were strung properly and cared for the system would be in better condition. I would recommend that in the business portion of the city that the wires be placed on taller poles so as not to come in contact with other wires. I found the battery and instruments in good condition. My opinion is that the condition the wires are kept in is the cause of the trouble in the majority of cases.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. KIRKHAM.

To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to say that they have investigated as near as possible the causes of the failure of the fire alarm to act when turned in from the different boxes and hand you written reports from the superintendent of same. In regard to the failure of the large bell to ring on February 26th must say that in our judgment it was from negligence on the part of the superintendent in not seeing that it was wound up, as all the gongs in the different houses rang and indicators showed the numbers, and we do not consider the system was to blame in that case. We also hand you report as to the condition of the system, from an expert who was employed to inspect the same.

Yours respectfully,
H. C. VONGLAHN,
THOS. J. GORE.

Alderman VonGlahn said that Mr. McIlhenny had often stated to him that the fire alarm system was in good condition. He also stated that the city had paid out on the system for the past twenty-three months $3,176.51; that Mr. McIlhenny is paid $150 a year, besides which his personal bill for twenty-three months has averaged $19 91 per month.

On motion of Alderman Nixon, seconded by Alderman Walker, the Fire Committee's report was approved.

Excess taxes to the amount of $4.88 was ordered remitted to Mrs. L. N. Rutland.

A communication was read from Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, asking that Mr. W. W. King be paid $50 for loss of a cow, caused by a steer breaking through the fence between the pound and Mr. King's residence, and killing the cow.

On motion of Alderman Northrop, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Permissions to build were granted to the following: W. J. Penny, to erect a one story frame kitchen in the rear of his residence, No. 715 Dock street; Chas. Mallett, to erect a one-story frame dwelling on the corner of Seventh and Campbell streets; W. H. Howe, to erect two single story dwelling houses on the northeast corner of Miller and Anderson streets.

Taxes on the property transferred by John L. Dudley and wife to Orion Lodge, I. O. O. F., were abated.

The following additional appropriations were asked for to complete the fiscal year: Streets and wharves, $1,500; fire department, $1,500; sanitary, $100; markets, $350, and prisoners, $75.

Alderman Hicks stated that as several matters of importance, including some law suits, had been referred to the Finance Committe, the committee possibly might want another meeting of the Board to pass upon their reports.

On motion of Alderman Northrop registrars and inspectors of election for the coming election were appointed. [A full list will be found in our advertising columns.]

Mayor Harriss then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD.—In all probability this is the last meeting of our Board and before adjourning I desire to thank each member of the Board for their uniform courtesy and kindness to me since I have been at the head of the City Government. I also thank the members of the different committees for their faithful services in performing the duties assigned to them. Our meetings have been very pleasant and agreeable and free from any strife or turmoil, and I sincerely believe that each member of the Board has used his best efforts to promote the city's welfare. We part, I trust, with feelings of friendship and good fellowship for each other and if I can serve you at any time please command me.

After Mayor Harriss' remarks a short speech was made by Alderman Northrop.

The meeting then adjourned.

Before the meeting the Board held a caucus in the Mayor's office, all spectators being excluded. All the members of the press were likewise excluded, except one, whom the Board possibly saw fit to honor.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

T. H. SUTTON APPOINTED JUDGE OF EASTERN CRIMINAL CIRCUIT.

Legislature Cost the State $950,000—Mrs. V. S. Lusk Gives $500 Towards Purchase of Vance's Portrait—Everybody Glad that the Session is Ended.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 10.

Governor Russell appoints Thomas H. Sutton, of Cumberland, Judge of the Eastern Criminal Court. Mr. Sutton's commission was issued to-day, but it is not effective until April 1st. It will be remembered that the Republican caucus, Mr. Sutton being present, endorsed the nomination of Walter R. Henry. Gov. Russell is said to regard caucuses as a method of passing time.

State Treasurer Worth has figured roughly and he finds that the Legislature has cost the State not less than $950,000.

Representative Bryan, of the House Finance Committee, says that this is the most extravagant Legislature he has ever known. He says bills were passed without regard to appropriations.

Col. A. M. Waddell and Mr. J. Hahn were among the arrivals to-day from Wilmington.

The portrait of Vance, which was purchased from the artist Guerry, will, in all probability, be placed on the second floor of the rotunda of the Capitol.

E. S. Clark, of Orange, is making an active fight for the collectorship of internal revenue for this district. Mr. E. C. Duncan, of Beaufort, will get the appointment.

"Arborvitæ" Swinson, the deposed enrolling clerk of the General Assembly, says he will bring suit against the State for salary up to the present time.

The Legislature finally adjourned this morning at 1.30. The trains this morning took away a large majority of the members. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, Spencer Blackburn and others are still here.

Mrs. V. S. Lusk gave Mrs. Guerry $500 towards the purchase of the portrait of Vance.

The persons who have watched this General Assembly closely have had but little rest. Members and all are glad that the session is at an end. Whether it was the worst session of the Assembly the State has ever endured, which most people believe, is a question that history will decide.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Governor has appointed Dr. D. H. Abbott Railway Commissioner.

Subpœnas have been served on Representative Hodges and others to appear at Burke Superior Court in a suit for libel brought by L. H. Corpening against Congressman Skinner and Buck Kitchin. Kitchin and Skinner were robbed of watch and money at the St. Louis Convention and Corpening was accused.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

It was learned to-night on reliable authority that the Governor and Council of State to-day appointed a new Board of Directors for the North Carolina Railroad, composed of men who are in sympathy with the Governor in his fight upon the Southern Railway. The Governor refused to be interviewed in regard to the matter to-night, and a member of the Council would neither affirm nor deny that the change had been made. It is known, however, that the Governor notified Judge Simonton by telegraph that the Board had been changed since his restraining order of the 8th instant had been issued.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice March 11, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

A—Miss Biddie Armstrong. B—Miss Julia Barton, Miss Maggie Brown. C—Mrs M H M Carver. G—Mrs Charity Graham. H—Mrs Fannie Higgins Miss Fannie Hammond, Mrs H A Henry. J—Miss Lillie Johnson, Miss Pollie Jordan. K—Mrs Mary Kitchen. L—Miss Florence Londy. P—Miss Mable Paige, Mrs Sallie L Patten. R—Miss Nora Jane Roatey. Mrs Fannie Revelve. Mrs Laura Richard. S—Mrs G E Smith, Mrs Tilley Smith. W—Miss Fannie Wind. Miss Jannie Washington. T—Mrs Della Todd.

MEN'S LIST.

B—Bill Brasington, John Blizard, Isaac H Brown, R W Bell. R C Braman. D—Frank David. F—A C Fairfield. G—C W Gore & Co, T W Guthrie & Sons, W F Godwin & Co. H—J Frank Hudson, R L Harriss, Walter Hall. L—J M Loftin. P—J H Porter. R—Heath Reid Jobbing & Em Co, Lt Randolph Ridgely. S—Station Master of Royal Blue Line, D L Settle, C S Smith, Jno Stroud, John Silva. W—Emanuel Williams, Geo H Williams, H L Walker, J H Weddington & Co. John Washington, Josh Williams. Lines E Walton, M G Ward. B—B J Brood.

FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Amanda Collins, Mrs M S W Hoge, Margaret E Lain, W C Scott.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Back Tax Law Repealed.

The STAR is informed that the act to provide for the collection of arrears of taxes in Wilmington, passed by the Legislature of 1895, was repealed Tuesday night.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

Death of an Old Citizen.

The death of Mr. Fred Rhew, an old and respected citizen, occurred early yesterday morning. He was nearly seventy-seven years of age and is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Interment will take place at Edgecombe, Pender county, whither the remains will be taken on the W., N. & N. at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DIED.

JAMES—In this city at 3.05 a. m., March 11th, THOMAS COWAN JAMES, oldest son of Thomas C. and E. Alice James, aged 18 years and 14 days.

Funeral notice later.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

We Will Duplicate Any Order

FOR RUBBER STAMPS, AND WILL GUARantee first class work. Mail orders promptly attended to. WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, 15 Princess street.

BAGLEY & FULFORD, Props.
Bell Phone 210. mar 7 tf

Meeting of the County Executive

COMMITTEE. THE MEMBERS OF THE County Democratic Executive Committee are requested to meet at the office of W. B. McKoy, Thursday evening, March 11th, at 8 o'clock. It is important that every member should be present.

mar 10 1t H. McL. GREEN, Chairman.

Potatoes, Potatoes,

IRISH EATING POTATOES,
SWEET POTATOES and
Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.

Baldwin and Russett Apples.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
mar 2 D&W tf

Notice of Election.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election will be held at the various polling places for the purpose of electing one Alderman from each of the five wards of the city. Voting precincts will be as follows:

Upper Division First Ward—At Wm. McEvans' office on Fourth street, between Bladen and Harnett.

Lower Division First Ward—Phœnix Engine House.

Second Ward—At old Court House.

Third Ward—Giblem Lodge.

Fourth Ward—At office near corner Front and Orange.

Fifth Ward—Cape Fear Engine House, on Sixth and Castle streets.

The following have been appointed as Registrars and Inspectors of Election:

FIRST WARD, UPPER DIVISION.

Registrar—W. McEvans.
Inspectors of Election—Mike Carroll, W. J. Beach, R. F. Holmes, S. Shiver.

FIRST WARD, LOWER DIVISION.

Registrar—Isaiah West.
Inspectors of Election—J. D. Orrell, F. T. Skipper, O. D. Telfair, George Dry.

SECOND WARD.

Registrar—B. T. French.
Inspectors of Election—C. E. Wood, R. K. Bryan, Jr., Washington McNeill, Chas. R. Mallett.

THIRD WARD.

Registrar—Stephen A. Craig.
Inspectors of Election—John R Turrentine, Harry Hill, Julius Murray, Joseph Anderson.

FOURTH WARD.

Registrar—Wm. H. Lane.
Inspectors of Election—W. P. Oldham, W. F. Kenchum, Wm. Johnson, John McRae.

FIFTH WARD.

Registrar—Gaston Hill.
Inspectors of Election—Martin Daniel, Frank Swann, Wm. H. Dudley, Sr., Andrew J. Allen.
mar 11 till 24

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout.
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

SOL. BEAR,
No. 18 Market Street,
dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mercer & Evans

Keep Something Nice for the Little Folks.

They have just received shipments of Babies' first SHOES (soft) as well as various kinds of other Infant Shoes. Also KNEE PROTECTORS for little folks, which saves the Mamas so much vexatious darning and mending of stockings at the knees $1.50 for choice in our window. Take a look!

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
feb 24 tf 115 Princess Street.

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the case of Iredell Meares and F. B. Manning, Receivers, vs. Adolphus Thomas et al., the undersigned commissioner appointed by said decree, will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, on Monday, March 29th, 1897, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., at 12 o'clock m., the following lot of lands, situate in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the southern line of Market street sixty feet east of Twelfth street and running eastwardly parallel with the southern line of Market street thirty-three feet, thence southwardly one hundred and fifty feet parallel with Twelfth street, thence westwardly parallel with Market street, thirty-three feet, thence northwardly parallel with Twelfth street one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, being part of lots 1, 2, 3 in block 163, according to the official plan of said city, and also the same conveyed by Roger Moore to said Adolphus Thomas, by deed dated January 17th, 1889, duly recorded in book 4, folio 253, all of which is particularly described in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Adolphus Thomas and wife Maria Thomas to the Carolina Inter-State Building and Loan Association, bearing date December 8th, 1894, and recorded in book 10 pages 788 to 795, Records of New Hanover county.

S. P. COLLIER, Commissioner.
mar 4 5t 4 11 18 25 28

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of $4.50 per ton, $2 25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,

delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.
Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

E. R. Potatoes.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
40 Bags nice 10c Coffee.
25 Cream Cheese.
10 Barrels Quail Candy.
170 Barrels New Molasses.
25 Barrels Syrup.
200 Bags Virginia Meal.

W. B. COOPER,
mar, 7 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

CORNEAUS'

Bed Bug Interceptic

does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

This Week

RAW LAGUYRA COFFEE,
DRIED LIMA BEANS,
CORNED BEEF.
Prices right.

S. W. SANDERS.
mar 7 tf

Early Rose Potatoes.

100 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
500 Barrels and Hhds. Molasses.
50 Bags Hudnot's Grits.

Also Sugar, Coffee, Peanuts, Corn, Meat, Salt, Hay, Spirit Casks, Hoop-iron, Drugs, and other goods.

D. L. GORE.
mar 4 tf

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.

J. A. MONTGOMERY,
No. 110 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 4 1m

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 9th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 9th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
f sb 9 6w

Europe.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO join a select, limited party of ladies and gentlemen for travel through Europe in the coming summer. The tour embraces Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany (the Rhine), and Holland. Apply at once for membership and full particulars to Rev. C. L. Hoffmann, Charlotte, N. C.
feb 7 tf sun

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. FREMPERT,
dec 29 tf No. 11 South Front street

RIBBONS AND SHIRTS.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 1 and 1¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 5 cents a yard.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2 and 2¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 10 cents a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2¾ inches wide, in all colors, for 15c a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon 2¾ and 2¾ inches wide, for 13 and 17 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon, 3 inches wide, for 20 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Taffeta Ribbon, in colors, 3 and 4 inches wide, for 25 and 30 cents a yard.

20 Pieces Novelty Ribbon, new patterns, 3¼ inches wide, all colors, for 13 cents a yard.

15 Pieces all Silk Novelty Ribbon, in colors, 3¼ inches wide, 23 cents a yard.

15 Pieces Black Figured Gros Grain Ribbon, 3¼ inches wide, only 10 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 4 inches wide, 25 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, extra heavy quality, 2¾ inches wide, for 25 cents a yard.

25 Pieces Black Double-faced Satin Ribbon, 2, 2¾ and 3¼ inches wide, only 17c, 23c and 25 cents a yard.

50 Pieces Black Gros Grain Ribbon, all Silk, 2, 2¼, 2¾ and 3¼ inches wide, only 15c, 19c, 25 and 29 cents a yard.

These are new Ribbons just received. Also a new lot of Corsets and Cloth Caps, Gents' Laundered Negligee Shirts, worth 50 cents for 25 cents.

This is without doubt the greatest sale of Ribbons ever held in Wilmington.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 4 tf 118 Market St.

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS

AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

The Right Place.

When you want your horse shod you do not take him to a carpenter but to a horse shoer.

When you want to purchase a pair of Shoes you want to go to a Shoe Store. You can get your wants supplied at

The Excelsior Shoe Store

NEW STORE,

New Stock, Convenient.

Cor. Fourth and Campbell Sts.
mar 7 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Very little has been said about the Panama Canal for some time, and the scheme was supposed to be dead. About the only indication that there was still some life in it was the reports that came from time to time stating that work was progressing on it, but these reports were generally looked upon as a mere ruse to throw obstacles in the way of the Nicaragua Canal, because they came as a rule coincident with the discussion of that scheme in Congress.

The impression also prevailed that English influence was behind it and that English capital was pushing the work, if it was being pushed; but it seems that work is really progressing, and that it is not English influence and capital but French influence and capital that is behind it and pushing it along. Frenchmen took the corpse that DeLesseps left, breathed life into it, and are now confident that the work that the great DeLesseps conceived and began, and would probably have accomplished if he had not fallen into the hands of thieves, will become a success, no less than the Suez Canal, which many eminent engineers pronounced an impossibility.

What they are doing, and the progress they are making is shown by the following, which we find in the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Now that the Nicaragua Canal has been talked to death by its injudicious friends, it is interesting to learn from a letter of Mr. C. C. Adams, in the New York *Sun*, that the Panama Canal has continued under construction from 1894 to the present time, and will, perhaps, be completed in the next six years. The waterway has been extended sixteen miles westward from Colon and four miles eastward from Panama, so that only a fraction of the work—though a large one—is yet to be done. The original plan of a sea level canal is, of course, abandoned. The scheme, as now being pushed, contemplates ten locks, the higher locks being supplied with water from vast reservoirs which will receive and relieve the floods of the Chagres river. The strictest economy is being practiced. No kite flying is indulged in but work is being pushed quietly and steadily. Dredges are excavating at a good rate and new hoisters were recently purchased in New York with a capacity of 50,000 cubic metres per day. As many as 3,000 laborers are now, it is stated, on the canal management's payroll. The Panama canal, in a word, is not so dead as it seemed to be a few years ago. There is a prospect of its being pushed from sea to sea. It has been called an impracticable project, but in the opinion of the business men now in control it is an eminently practicable enterprise.

"Where does the money come from to reanimate an undertaking deemed bankrupt a few years ago? When the original Panama Company went into liquidation in March, 1889, the French public had invested in it $260,000,000, of which $120,000,000 had been "absorbed" by Paris politicians, editors and out-and-out thieves. Much of the $140,000,000 spent on the canal itself had been wasted, but Dutch, Belgian and French engineers, sent to the isthmus after the collapse, estimated that some $90,000 000 had been usefully expended and $150,000,000 more would complete the canal, with locks. Much patient work was done to get down to facts. DeLesseps was dead and the glory of the thing was gone, but it was concluded to keep the concession alive and go on with the enterprise until the French public should renew its interest in it. The Government lent its good offices. It was felt to be incumbent on Frenchmen to own the two great canals of the world—the Suez and Panama. Some cash in hand induced Colombia in October, 1894, to extend the concession for ten years, though it was said six years would suffice to complete the work. In the month just named a new company was organized. Holders of 722 shares of the one stock put $4,000,000 of new money into it. Pressure brought to bear on Herz, Eiffel Reinach's executors and others who had wrecked the old company, caused the disgorgement of millions, so that the new company had $7,400,000 to begin with. The new manager, M. Mange, resumed digging on the Culebra section, and work has been continuous since 1894, except during the part of 1895 when the laborers indulged in a riotous and unsuccessful strike."

A departure has been made from the original plan, which was to cut through the mountains and utilize the bed of the Chagres river for part of the canal, a plan that would never never have succeeded, for the floods of the rainy season would wreck any canal that might be built, unless the Chagres river could be held under control. When it rains in that country it rains; it comes down in cloudbursts and in a few hours converts that are ordinarily shallow and unpretending stream into a raging, destructive torrent that carries everything less immovable than a mountain with it. A canal without lifts or locks in such a precipitously rugged country would have been an impossible engineering feat. We know something about it, for we have travelled that river in a canoe and meandered through those mountains on a Spanish mule, the only living thing that didn't seem to mind climbing them.

Possibly the men who are now pushing it may make a success of it, but there are many who doubt the lock and lift system as a practically economical one, if it be pratical at all. If it is to depend on the water by the Chagres river and the reservoirs that will be a very uncertain dependence for a canal through which there is likely to be so much traffic, and if any portion of it is to come from either ocean it must be pumped up to reach the locks on the higher ground. It is a rapid ascent from Colon to the mountain chain that runs through the isthmus and a rapid descent to Panama on the Pacific, so rapid that one looks down upon the city in the distance.

If it is to be a success, however, Americans may take some satisfaction in the contemplation that it is to be under French and not English control, for it would be rather against us to have it in the control of our principal commercial rival, and of a nation that we may at any time come into conflict notwithstanding the "ties of blood," a common lineage, a common language and all that kind of stuff that figured so conspicuously at feastings and mutual admiration exchanges when Mr. Bayard was playing the agreeable to our British cousins, so we think we may congratulate ourselves that this highway between the seas will not belong to Englishmen or be controlled by Englishmen.

But this does not dispose of the Nicaragua or some other canal across the isthmus, under American supervision, for with such interests on both oceans as we have we should not be dependent upon the ways provided by any other nation to reach them and protect them.

In view of the pluck and perseverance of the French people in first undertaking this work, and in reviving it after such a disastrous wreck, the dillydallying we have done with the Nicaragua scheme is far from being to our credit. There hasn't been one-tenth of the talk in France over the Panama Canal that there has been in the Congress of the United States over the Nicaragua Canal, but notwithstanding that there was a universal and almost unanimous sentiment in this country for its construction under Government supervison, so that this Government might control it, it never got further than talk, and is no further advanced now than when it was first submitted to Congress, nor perhaps so far, for the Panama scheme, if a success, may kill it, when this, if it had been promptly undertaken, would have killed the Panama scheme, and we would have control of the only highway between the two oceans.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

With the exception of the Legislature of 1868 no Legislature of this State ever adjourned with the more hearty concurrence of the respectable people of North Carolina than that which closed its performance, or rather series of performances, running through a sixty-two day engagement, Tuesday evening. It began in turmoil and ended in what would have been a burlesque if it hadn't been for the injurious, offensive and humiliating character of much of its doings and attempted doings.

The State was saved from much that was attempted because of the inability to do all that was mapped out by the leaders. If they could have agreed among themselves every city in North Carolina would be safely in their clutches to-day and be under the one-man power as Wilmington is, or would be turned over to the control of the negroes where the negroes happened to have the majority. That this was not so, is attributable simply to the fact that they could not agree among themselves, some contending for the one-man rule, others for negro rule.

The sole, inspiring motives with the majority were to so fix things that they would have a firm grip on the State and the cities, and to get possession of the offices and places of profit, large and small, and these loomed up so conspicuously in all their movements as to overshadow everything else. This made them insensible to decency or to shame.

Towards the end it degenerated into an organized mob, whose conduct would have disgraced a bully-led ward meeting, and it went out with a disgust greater if possible than the forebodings with which it went in.

In some respects it has been a disappointment, in so far as it made an unseemly exhibition of rowdyism that few anticipated, but in other respects it was not, for few who knew the calibre of the majority of the men who composed it and measured their aims expected much of good from it. There were some good, patriotic men there, and were sadly needed, but the associations must have made them feel much out of place and pray for the end.

MINOR MENTION.

One of the proud boasts of the Englishman is that he believes in fair play—provided that fair play does not conflict with British interests. As an illustration of this, we have the case of Dr. Jameson who led the English raiders into the Transvaal, but failed to accomplish his mission because President Kruger was forewarned and the Boers gave him a reception that he did not anticipate. He failed, was sent with some of his companions back to England, tried for invading the territory of a friendly neighbor, convicted and sentenced to prison, although the conviction and sentence were in the face of popular sentiment, and it was generally understood that the action of the court was a mere formal compliance with the law. But Jameson and his associates were "punished" all the same. How different it is with Cecil Rhodes, who, in the investigation by a committee of Parliament recently closed, assumed the whole responsibility for the Jameson raid, is shown by the following, which we clip from the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The examination of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in London affords proof that the governing classes of England, as well as the populace, approve of the object of the Jameson raid into the transvaal—civil rights for the Uitlanders and political union—and will sanction a successful repetition of it. At the meetings of the committee engaged in examining Mr. Rhodes it is noted that the Prince of Wales is present and ostentatiously shakes hands with him. Other bigwigs of the highest class attend and give him countenance. Members of the Cabinet present take his part, as against the Radicals, who ask unfair questions. It is stated that the Prince of Wales has had Mr. Rhodes to dine with him and there is no talk of cancelling Mr. Rhodes' membership in the Queen's privy council. The moral support of the royal family and the Government are freely given him and he will return to South Africa with his schemes approved. What a concentrated citizen he is was shown in his recent testimony when he stated that in December, 1895, when the raid occurred, he was prime minister of Cape Colony, manager of the Chartered Company, chairman of the De Beers Mining Company, which has a capital of $100,000,000, and chairman of another company with a capital of $40,000,000. He was pushing the Beira Railway, and also the railway to Buluwayo and a dozen other enterprises of various kinds. The Matabele war was carried on with his money; he provided the Chartered Company with cash. His wealth is counted by tens of millions. His income from his diamond mines alone is something fabulous. Add to this that he is in South African politics and a power in that quarter. From these facts it may be understood why he is handled tenderly in London and feared in the Transvaal. Unlimited money, brains and energy—it is a strong combination."

***

We have heard much lately of "government by injunction" and have another illustration of it when, on the motion of the Southern Railroad Company, a Federal Judge steps in and grants an injunction against all attempts to undo the 99-year lease of the North Carolina Railroad. The Southern had through sixty days fought the movement to annul the lease or even to submit it to the courts of the State to decide as to its validity, and was successful in its fight, for the lease question stands now just where it stood when the fight began. Why it should have deemed it necessary to resort to these supplementary proceedings is not quite apparent. Possibly it may have anticipated some resort to the State Courts, and took this method to forestall that, but whether or not this action shows that the Southern having secured the prize intends to hold it by every means in its power regardless of what the people of North Carolina may say or think about it. Perhaps it thinks it is putting on the "clincher" by this proceeding, and may be it is if this temporary injunction be made permanent, but it it isn't the men who went this far will discover that they have gone too far, and aroused a feeling that will go against them in the future if this lease question should become an issue. Using the Federal Courts to strangle our State Courts will be resented by the people of North Carolina.

BOOK NOTICES.

"A Martyr to Love" is the leading story in *Tales From Town Topics* for March, followed by a number of other entertaining stories. Address Town Topics Publishing Company, 208 Fifth avenue, New York.

The March number of *The Atlanta Monthly* presents an interesting list of contents and varied, but of a thoughtful and instructive character. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 11 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The March *Century* is a superb number, superb in its illustrations, which are always of superior excellency, and rich in reading matter. One of the interesting papers is "Inauguration Scenes and Incidents" (illustrated), descriptive of various Presidential inaugurations. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

—Gadsby—I suspect they've got a baby up at Norris' house.

Wadkins—What makes you think that? Gadsby—Oh, nothing in particular only. I haven't heard him brag about his dog for a day or two.—*Boston Transcript.*

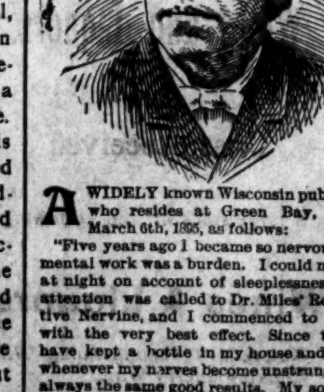
— A Desirable Brand—Mrs. Wigglestein—"I see from the paper that smokeless powder is coming into general use on the battlefields."

Mr. Wigglestein—"Yes; I believe it is."

Mrs. Wigglestein (approvingly)—"It's a very good idea. Now, why don't you get yourself a box of smokeless cigars, Mr. Wigglestein?"—*Clips*

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. June 15 1y su tu th (Change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Last night two tramps called at the residence of Chief of Police Flowers and knocked at the door and demanded admission. Mrs. Flowers asked their names but they only mumbled out something about wanting some sugar and "got to have it." Little William Flowers hearing the racket snatched up his rifle and blazed away through the door. The fellows did not tarry longer.

— Concord *Standard:* Two convicts escaped the guards on the chain-gang Saturday night about 8 o'clock. It happened in this wise: Mr. Charles Blume was on duty and turned to get a drink of water when the two, Pink Sherrill and Ed. Bradshaw, having previously suceeded in breaking the chains near the shackles, made a dash in the dark, Mr. Blume fired at them but did not succeed in stopping them.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: The Southern's manager, Col. Andrews and his attorneys are pretending to get a good deal of consolation out of the fact that the anti-lease men tabled a bill drawn by the Southern's own attorney, and vigorously supported by all its friends, which bill made the State a party to a contract that allows the Southern to fleece it out of $120,000 a year for thirty years, if not for ninety-nine years. They ought to be allowed to get all the consolation they can out of it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Hill is out, but with Hale, Hawley, Hanna, Heitfeldt, Hansbrough, Harris, of Tennessee, and Harris, of Kansas, it cannot be said the Senate is dropping its H's to an alarming extent.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— We respectfully, but firmly call the attention of the President and Senator Hanna and the rest of the new administration to the fact that the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* is advertising "Australian Canned Rabbit" for sale, at 35 cents a can, in that city and section. The New England rabbits should be protected from the competition of these pauper aliens by all means. We hasten to anticipate the demand on the part of the local papers. Let us have peace at all costs.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— Cleveland's first administration turned over to the Harrison administration, besides the hundred million gold resever, a net available balance, deducting redemption fund, subsidiary coin, etc., of $48,096,148. The Harrison administration turned over to the second Cleveland administration a nominal balance of $24,128,088, but if the books had been kept in the same way as four years before they would have shown an actual deficit of $9,641,803, the gold reserve being impaired to that extent. The retiring administration turns over to the new a net available balance, over and above the hundred million gold reserve, of $72,330,916, making the same deductions as before. Mr. Gage has a very much less difficult situation to meet than confronted Mr. Carlisle, to whom he has good reason for gratitude.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"How long have you been on this route?" asked the drummer of the conductor on a primitive southern railroad.

"Ten years, suh."

"Indeed? You must have gotten on several miles south of where I did."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mamma: I don't see why you call Daisy Martin selfish. I think she is a very nice little girl.

Ethel: Oh, mamma, but she is selfish. She's always at the head of the class and she won't let any of the rest of us get ahead of her.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

—General Disappointment,—Mr. Younghusband (complacently)—I suppose you know that there were several young ladies disapointed when I married you?" Mrs. Younghusband—Several, my dear? Why, every girl in my class at Vassar has prophesied a brilliant future for me?"—*Puck.*

—"It is quite true that our peculiar institutions exempt us from the evil of bad cooking," remarked the cannibal of more than ordinary intelligence. "For whatever a woman may or not be able to do with biscuits and things, when it comes to roasting people she can almost always do it right."—*Detroit Journal.*

Paid Too Much For the Baby.

Caleb has three children—John, Mary and Jane. John is the eldest and so the most inquiring. He had heard that babies were bought from doctors, and one day asked his mother about prices.

"Mother, how much did I cost?" he inquired.

As some reply had to be made, his mother said $1,000. John thought it over for a moment, and then asked:

"How much did you pay for Mary?"

"Fifteen hundred dollars."

"Why, she cost more than me."

"Yes, girls always cost more than boys."

"What did you pay for Jane?" Jane is a little self willed tyrant.

"Jane cost $2,000," said Mrs. Caleb, and John lapsed into deep thought.

In a few moments he said, "Mamma, I don't think Mary cost too much, but you got stuck with Jane."—New York Times.

A Unique Republic.

The republic of Goust is the smallest in the world. Andorra is an empire in comparison. Goust is about a mile square, and it houses 130 persons. It has been independent these 250 years.

It stands on top of a mountain by the Spanish border, near the edge of France, and it gets along very comfortably without ever mixing itself in other people's affairs, and without reading the evening papers, or, so far as we know, the morning ones. The delectable 130 govern themselves by a council, one member of which is selected to see that the business agreed upon is executed. Matters go along very smoothly, and Goustians are all the happier because nobody knows much about them, and therefore they are unenvied.—Kansas City Times.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

AN ASTOUNDED SPARROW.

It Tickled the Rhinoceros' Nose, and the Great Beast Sneezed.

It is not easy to astonish a sparrow. You can scare it — "often scared as oft return, a pert, voracious kind"—and make it fly away, but that is only because the sparrow has the bump of self preservation very prominently developed and takes a hint as to personal danger with extraordinary promptitude. But, though it may remove its small body out of harm's way for the time being, it is not disconcerted. You can see that by the way in which it immediately goes on with its toilet. Its nerves have not been shaken—that is evident from its obvious self possession and the way it scratches its head and makes a note of the fly which went by. It would not commence at once a frivolous altercation with another of its kind if it had been disconcerted.

And really it is not to be wondered at that the sparrow should be beyond the reach of astonishment. Think of what it sees, and sees quite unconcernedly, in the streets of London. Put a tiger into Fleet street or a bear at the Bank, and the poor beasts would go crazy with terror. A single omnibus would stampede a troop of lions. Yet a sparrow surveys the approaching fire engine undismayed and it sits with its back to the street when a runaway van comes thundering death down Ludgate hill. The small bird's life is, in fact, so made up of surprises that it regards the astounding as commonplace. So a fly, sitting down in a train, thinks nothing of finding itself in the next county when it gets up. Its whole existence is volcanic and seismic. It cannot settle on a hand without the hand moving. What would a dog think if, on going into a ten acre field, the field suddenly turned over? But the fly is not put out of countenance by such "phenomena." It comes back to the hand. It is the same with the sparrow. It thinks no more of another wonder than the Seven Companions did of another dragon in the day's work.

All the same, I have seen a sparrow totally confounded and all to pieces. It was, I confess, only a young one, with just the promise of a tail, nothing more, and some odds and ends of fluff still clinging between the red feathers. I was looking at the rhinoceros, which was lying down close to the railings, and a very sleepy rhinceros it was. Except for slight twitches of the tail and an occasional fidget of the ears it was quite motionless. And the young sparrow hopping about in the inclosure, coming to the beast, hopped on to it, looking in the chinks of its skin for chance grains or insects. And it hopped all along its back on to its head—the rhinoceros winked—and along its head to the little horn, and from the little horn on to the big one—and it blinked—and then off the horn on to its nose.

And then the rhinoceros snorted. The sparrow was a sight to see. Exploded is no word for it. And it sat all in a heap on the corner of the house and chirped the mournfulest chirps. "I hadn't the smallest notion the thing was alive," it said. "Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" And it wouldn't be pacified for a long time. Its astonishment had been severe and had got "into the system." I remembered the story of the boy who sat on the whale's blowhole. Behemoth had got stranded on the Shetland coast. While the population was admiring it an urchin climbed on to the head of the distressed monster and exultantly seated his graceless person on its forehead. He had but a short time to enjoy his triumph, and the next instant the whale, filling itself with air, blew such a blast through its blowhole that the boy was blown up into the air and out to sea. So said the veracious chronicler of the day, and I hope it was true, for little boys should not under any circumstances sit on the blowhole of whales, nor young sparrows on the nostrils of a rhinoceros.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Carborundum.

The manufacture of carborundum is one of the most unique of recently established industries, and the plant at Niagara is one of extreme interest in connection with the amazing power now generated at that locality. As is now well known, carborundum is a compound of carbon and silicon, in appearance presenting a surface of high luster, iridescent with many colors, the valuable property of the substance consisting in its extreme hardness, in which respect it stands next to the diamond, and consequently is coming into extensive use as a polishing and abrasive agent. In the process of manufacture, quartz sand, coke, sawdust and salt are intimately mixed. This material is placed in the furnace around a large cylinder of coke and the entire mass covered up and finally walled in with a loose framework of bricks. At the ends of this furnace are the poles or electrodes of a powerful electric circuit, and when the current is turned on an intense heat is produced, which results in a chemical combination of the carbon of the coke and sawdust and the silicon of the sand. The process is continued for 24 hours, and then, after cooling, the carborundum is extracted, a series of operations finally preparing it for the market.—New York Sun.

The Ever Hungry Russia.

Peace or war, Russian aggression never stands still, and it is most characteristic of her patient and farsighted diplomacy that she reaps more in peace than at the close of her most successful wars. To explain this ceaseless and pauseless advance upon all her neighbors they tell us that she wants an open port on an open ocean—that it is absurd to ask an empire like Russia to put up with an outlet to the sea that is blocked by ice four months in every year. But that is no answer to the accusation, if accusation it be, of universal aggression. The possession of such a port is not the end, but the means.

There is no end to Russian ambition. Each point won is a stepping stone to the next. Eastern Siberia has no glut of merchandise struggling for a vent at Vladivostok, nor would Constantinople be any better fitted for the export grain trade than Odessa. The port may foster a trade as yet in its infancy, but this is just another reason for saying that it is not the goal of Russian aspiration, but only a milestone on the road. If not for empire and for competitive trade why seek an open port at all? Still less can the constant absorption of new territory be explained by any superfluity of population in the old. It is nothing, after all, but the genuine earth hunger, the lust of unlimited dominion.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

A GOOD SITTER.

MRS. MAHONEY—"Och, if yes be going to sit all day long, go out and sit on thim eggs, the old hen has left. It's some use yid be. You will never be any account until you smoke Lyon & Co's Pick Leaf."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13, 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

—An old English lady dwelling on the outskirts of Darmoor was asked, "What ever is the meaning of this year jubilee? "Well, my dear," she answered, "'tis this way: If you've been married to a man's alive, 'tis a gowlden weddin'; if he's dead' tis a jubilee."

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off the impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		6
Standard		6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	6¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	5	5⅜
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4⅝	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	1 40
New City, each	1 30	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	
Northern	18	26
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	35	40
Virginia Meal	40	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		95
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	9	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	11	13
Dairy, Cream	12	14
State		10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	20	
Rio	11½	16
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	[illegible]	9
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	3 07
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	10
" Extra	3 35	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade		3 75
Choice		4 25
Straight	4 75	5 00
First Patent		5 20
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	42½
Car load, in bags—White	36	40
Oats, from store	30	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45	45
Cow Peas		85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green		6
Dry		8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern		1 00
Western		90
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		2
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½	6
North Carolina	6	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbados, in hhds		28
" " in bbls		30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	29
" in bbls		30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	14
" in bbls	14	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis		1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	9 25	9 50
Rump		9 00
Prime		9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		75
Liverpool		60
Lisbon		
American		60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	6 50
Common	1 50	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		4⅝
Standard A		4½
White Ex. C		4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	4¼
C. Yellow		3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		9 00
Mill, Prime		7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 27½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 27 cents for country casks. In the afternoon market was less active, being steady at 27@26½c.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl of 280 ℔s.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal. No receipts.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm, $1.30, 1 35; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	52
Rosin	389
Tar	254
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—19 casks spirits turpentine, 41 bbls rosin, 82 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅜c.

Receipts—170 bales; same day last year 119.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime; 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 10—Evening.—Money on call to-day easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent, closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 3 per cent. Sterling exchange was easy; actual business in bankers bills at 485½@485¾ for sixty days, and 487¼ for demand. Commercial bills 484@485. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 113¼; United States twos 95½. State bonds were dull; North Carolina fours 102½; North Carolina sixes 126. Railroad bonds were easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was lower.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 10—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅜c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; March 6 95, April 6 99, May 7 03, June 7 07, July 7 11, August 7 12, September 6 84, October 6 74, November 6 76, December 6 80, January 6 85. Sales 57,500 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 919 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,111 bales; forwarded 296 bales; sales —— bales; sales to spinners 521 bales; stock (actual) 248,619 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 18,895 bales; exports to Great Britain 578 bales; to France 5,000 bales; to the Continent 13,286 bales; stock 829.106 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 56,610 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,193 bales; to France 21,178 bales; to the Continent 41,933 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,035,481 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,606,607 bales; exports to France 685 846 bales; exports to the Continent 1,575,271 bales; to the Channel 5 481 bales.

Flour was dull, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot fairly active and weaker with options; No. 2 red free on board 84⅜c; ungraded 70@85c; No. 1 Northern 85⅜c; options opened weak and declined ⅞@1¼c on weaker cables and an expected bearish Government report, on the amount in farmers' hands expected to be 100,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels, rallying ¼c and closing steady at ⅝@¾c under yesterday; trading fair; No. 2 red March 81⅜c; May 80⅜c; July 78¼c; September 75½c. Corn—spot was dull and easier; No. 2 29¼c at elevator and 29¾c afloat; ungraded white 27c; steamer mixed 27c, No. 3, 28c; options were dull and weaker at ¼@⅜c decline; March 29¼c; May 29¾c; July 31¼c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options were dull and weaker; May 21⅝c; July 22¼c; spot prices—No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 21@21½c. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam $4 30; city $4 00; May $4 40, nominal; refined lard was dull; Continental $4 65; South American $4 85; compound $4 12½@4 25. Pork steady, fairly active and unchanged; new mess $8 50@9 00. Butter—choice steady; demand fair; State dairy 9@18c; do. creamery 13@18c; Elgins 19c. Eggs moderately active; State and Pennsylvania 9@12½c; Western fresh 11⅜c; Southern 11@11¼c. Cotton seed oil quiet and barely steady; crude 20@20¼c; yellow prime 23¼c. Molasses steady and unchanged. Coffee steady and 10 to 15 points down; March $8 65; May $8 55@8 60; June $8 60; July $8 65; September $8 65@8 70; October $8 75; December $8 70@8 75; spot Rio dull and easy; No. 7 $9 25@9 37½. Sugar—raw firm and quiet; fair refining 2 13-16c; refined active and higher; off A 4 1-16@4⅛c; standard A 4⅜c; cut-loaf and 5c; granulated 4⅜c.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cash quotations: Flour was dull, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 73¼@74¼c; No. 2 red 83¼@85⅜c. Corn—No. 2, 23¼@23⅝. Oats—No. 2 16¼@16¾. Mess pork $8 25@8 30. Lard $4 02½@4 05. Short rib sides, loose $4 30@4 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 50@4 62½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 73⅜@74, 74¼, 73¼, 73⅜@73¼c; May 74¼@75, 75¼, 74¼@74¼, 74⅜@74¼c; July 72, 72⅜@72¼, 71¼, 71½@71⅝c; September 69¼, 70⅜ 69⅜, 69¼@69⅝c. Corn—March 23¼@23¼, 23⅜@23¼, 25¼@23¼, 23¼@23¼c; May 24¼@24⅜, 24⅜@24¼, 24¼, 24¼ 24¼c; July 25⅜, 25⅜, 25¼, 25⅜c; September 26⅜@27, 26⅞@27, 26¼, 26⅝c. Oats—No. 2 March 15⅝, 15⅝, 15⅝, 15⅝; May 17¼, 17¼, 17¼, 17⅛c; July 18⅜, 18⅜, 18¼, 18¼c. Mess pork—May $8 40, 8 40, 8 30, 8 30; July $8 52½, 8 52½ 8 42½, 8 42½. Lard—May $4 15, 4 17½, 4 10, 4 10, July $4 25, 4 25, 4 20, 4 20. Short ribs—May $4 42½, 4 45, 4 37½, 4 40; July $4 50, 4 55, 4 47½, 4 50.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flour weak; Western superfine $2 65@3 00; do extra $3 25@3 90, do family $4 20@4 50; winter wheat patents $4 60@4, 85; do spring $4 25@4 40; do straight $4 10@4 25. Wheat very dull; spot 89¼c bid; May 81¼@81⅜c; Southern by sample 90@92c; do on grade 84¼@89½c. Corn dull and firm; spot and March 26⅝@26⅝c; April 26⅝@27c; May 27⅛@27⅝c; Steamer mixed 25¼@25¼c; Southern white 26¼c; do yellow 26@26½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 24@25c; No. 2 mixed 22@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 10.—Galveston, steady at 7 1-16, net receipts 3,995 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7, net receipts 1,389 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7¼, net receipts 848 bales; Boston, easy at 7¼, net receipts 359 bales. Wilmington, firm at 7, receipts 170 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 1 bale; Savannah, steady at 6 13-16, net receipts 1,291 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7c, net receipts 5,485 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6⅞, net receipts 808 bales; Memphis, firm at 6 5-16, net receipts 888 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅛, net receipts 1,860 bales; Charleston, firm at 6⅞, net receipts 399 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair. American middling 3 31-32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,300 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 6,000 bales, of which 5,300 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. America middling (l m c): March 3 57-64d; March and April 3 57-64d; April and May 3 57 64d; May and June 3 57-64; September and October 3 49-64d; October and November 3 45-64d. Futures quiet.

Tenders at to-day's clearings 900 bales new docket and —— bales old docket.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) March 3 58-64d value; March and April 3 58 64d value; April and May 3 58-64d buyer; May and June 3 58 64@3 59 64d buyer; June and July 3 58 64@3 59 64d buyer, July and August 3 58 64@3 59-64d buyer; August and September 3 56 64d buyer; September and October 3 50 64@3 51-64d seller; October and November 3 46-64@3 47-64d; November and December 3 45 64d seller; December and January 3 45 64d seller. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Ital barque Bianca Aspasia, 451 tons, Gorziglia, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Schr City of Jacksonville, 337 tons, Steelman, Charleston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 11, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Bianca Aspasia (Ital), 451 tons, Gorziglia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Nimrod, 252 tons, Green, J T Riley & Co.

Fred B Balano, 215 tons, Sawyer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida E Latham, 440 tons, Albertsen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stella Maris (Swed), 569 tons, Kromberg, Paterson Downing & Co.

Winnegance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Lois V Chaples, 219 tons, Medoro, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Acara, 135 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory, 131 tons, Munroe, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Florence A, 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Marion Hill, 193 tons, Armstrong, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 306 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Passepartout (Nor), 556 tons, Neilsen, Pernambuco, E Peschau & Co.

Albatross (Nor), 323 ton, Lootz, Para, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Hans (Swed), 679 tons, Leander, Heide & Co.

BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 334 tons, Windfield, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

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dec 3 tf

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Editor and Publisher.

jan 29 tf

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THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

How It Marched and Fought and Buried the Flag It Proudly Bore and Never Trailed.

[CONCLUDED]

WILDERNESS.

Gen. Lee, having received information that Gen. Grant had commenced the passage of the Rapidan on the night of the 3d of May, 1864, broke up his cantonments on the 4th and prepared to meet him. The Forty-fourth North Carolina, with Kirkland's Brigade, left camp near Orange Court House on the 4th, and bivouacked the same night at Verdierville, about nine miles from the battlefield of the Wilderness. Two roads led in parallel lines through the dense thicket which gave its name to the territory upon which the battle was fought. One was known as the Orange Plank Road, and the other as the Turnpike. The Forty-fourth marched by way of the Plank Road, and became heavily engaged about 2 o'clock of the afternoon of the 5th. The right rested immediately upon the Plank Road, and next in line to it, with its left on the road, was the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment. This immediate locality was the storm centre of the fight, and it is doubtful if any more violent and sanguinary contest occurred during the entire civil war than just here. The road was swept by an incessant hurricane of fire, and to attempt to cross it meant almost certain death. It was at this point of the line that three pieces of Confederate artillery were seriously menaced with capture. The horses belonging to the guns had all been killed and disabled, whilst the gunners were subjected to an incessant and murderous fire.

Lieutenant R. W. Stedman, of Company A, volunteered to drag the guns down the road out of danger if a detail of forty men were furnished. Forty men immediately stepped to his side and said they would follow him, although they all knew the effort was full of peril. The work was done successfully, but only three of the volunteers escaped unhurt. Lieut. Stedman was severely wounded by a grape shot. For his personal gallantry in this action he was honorably mentioned in high terms of praise in an official order from Division Headquarters. The loss of the regiment in the engagements of the 5th and 6th was exceedingly heavy; a large proportion of its officers were killed and wounded; amongst the latter the Major of the regiment. Both officers and men won the special commendation of brigade and division commanders. On the 8th the regiment moved with the brigade towards Spotsylvania Court House. On the 10th, Heth's and Anderson's divisions, commanded by Early, had a serious conflict with a portion of Grant's army, which was attempting to flank Gen. Lee by what was called the Po River road. In this engagement the 44th suffered severely and fought with its accustomed valor.

Capt. J. J. Crump, of Company E, elicited by his conduct warm commendation from the General commanding.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.

On the 12th the regiment was assigned its position directly in front of Spotsylvania Court House, and was in support of a strong force of Confederate artillery. Repeatedly during the day it was charged by the Federal columns, their advance always being heralded and covered by a heavy artillery fire. Every assault was repulsed with great loss to the assailants, whose advance was greeted by loud cheers from the Forty-fourth Regiment, many of the men leaping on the earthworks and fighting from under cover. The loss during this engagement was comparatively slight. The Major commanding the regiment was again wounded and sent to a hospital in Richmond, and was not able to rejoin his regiment until a few days before the battle at Ream's station.

The regiment participated in all the engagements in which its brigade took part from Spotsylvania Court House to Petersburg, constantly skirmishing and fighting as Grant continued his march on Lee's flank. On the 3rd of June, 1864, it was heavily engaged with the enemy near Gaines' Mill. In this fight Gen. W. W. Kirkland, commanding the brigade, was wounded. Pursuing its march, and almost daily skirmishing, the regiment reached Petersburg on the 24th day of June, 1864, and commenced the desultory and dreary work of duty in the trenches. During the latter part of July, 1864, the regiment left Petersburg for Stoney Creek, and whilst on the march Col. William MacRae, of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment, joined the brigade and assumed command under orders. This gallant officer was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in August, 1864, and from that time never left the brigade, of which the Forty-fourth was a part, until the last day at Appomattox. From Stoney Creek the regiment returned to Petersburg.

REAM'S STATION.

The regiment bore its part with conspicuous good conduct in the brilliant engagement at Ream's Station on the 25th of August, 1864.

Upon the investment of Petersburg the possession of the Weldon road became of manifest importance, as it was Lee's main line of communication with the South, whence he drew his men and supplies. On the 18th of August, 1864, Gen. G. K. Warren, with the 5th corps of Grant's army and Kautz's division of cavalary, occupied the line of the Weldon road at a point six miles from Petersburg. An attempt was made to dislodge them from this position on the 21st, but the effort failed. Emboldened by Warren's success, Hancock was ordered from Deep Bottom to Ream's Station, ten miles from Petersburg. He arrived there on the 22nd and promptly commenced the destruction of the railroad track. His infantry force consisted of Gibbons' and Miles' divisions, and in the afternoon of the 25th he was reinforced by the division of Orlando B. Wilcox, which, however, arrived too late to be of any substantial service to him. Gregg's division of cavalry with an additional brigade commanded by Spear, was with him. He had abundant artillery, consisting in part of the 10th Massachusetts battery, battery B, 1st Rhode Island, McNight's 12th New York battery, and Woemer's 3rd New Jersey battery. On the 22nd Gregg was assailed by Wade Hampton with one of his cavalry divisions and a sharp contest ensued. Gen. Hampton from the battlefield of the 22nd, sent a note to Gen. R. E. Lee, suggesting an immediate attack with infantry. That great commander, realizing that a favorable opportunity was offered to strike Hancock a heavy blow, directed Lieut. Gen. A. B. Hill to advance against him as promptly as possible. Gen. Hill left his camp near Petersburg on the night of the 24th, and marching south halted near Armstrong's Mill, about eight miles from Petersburg. On the morning of the 25th he advanced to Monk's Neck Bridge, three miles from Ream's Station, and awaited advices from Hampton. The Confederate force actually present at Ream's Station, consisted of Cooke's and MacRae's brigades of Heth's divisions, Lane's, Scale's and McGowan's brigades of Wilcox's division, Anderson's brigade of Longstreet's corps, two brigades of Mahone's division, Butler's and W. H. F. Lee's divisions of cavalry, and a portion of Pegram's battallion of artillery.

Being the central regiment of the brigade, MacRae's line of battle was formed on it, as was customary. Just previous to the assault upon Gen. Hancock's command, the regiment was posted in the edge of a pine thicket, about three hundred yards from the breastworks held by the Federal troops. When the order was given to advance, the men threw themselves forward at a double-quick in a line as straight and unbroken as they presented when on parade, and without firing a gun, mounted the entrenchments and precipitated themselves amongst the Federal infantry on the other side, who seemed to be dazed by the vehemence of the attack, and made a feeble resistance after their ranks were reached.

A battery of artillery captured by the regiment, was turned upon the retreating columns of the enemy. It was manned by sharpshooters of the 44th, who had been trained in artillery practice. Captain Oldham, of Company K, sighted one of the guns repeatedly, and when he saw the effect of his accurate aim upon the disarmed masses in front was so jubilant that Gen. MacRae, with his usual quiet humor remarked, "Oldham thinks he is at a ball in Petersburg."

The Federal loss in this battle was between six and seven hundred killed and wounded and 2,150 prisoners, 3,100 stands of small arms, twelve stands of colors, nine guns and caissons. The Confederate loss was small, and fell principally upon Lane's Brigade; it did not exceed five hundred in killed and wounded. The casualties in the 44th Regiment were trifling, as well as other regiments of the brigade, as Hancock's men in its front fired wildly above the mark, being badly demoralized by the fire of the Confederate artillery, under cover of which MacRae's men advanced to the assault.

James Forrest, who carried the colors of the regiment, became famous for his chivalrous devotion to the flag, and his gallantry upon every field.

On the night of the 22ud of August, 1864, the regiment returned with MacRae's Brigade to its position on the line of entrenchments at Petersburg, held by General Lee's right, and continued to perform the routine of duties incident to such a life until the 27th day of October, 1864.

BURGESS MILL.

The enemy having forced back our cavalry and penetrated to a point on our right known as Burgess Mill, on the 27th of October, 1864, Gen. MacRae was ordered to attack, with the understanding that he should be promptly reinforced by one or more brigades. Reconnoitering the enemy's position, he pointed out at once the weak part of their line to several officers who were with him and ordered his brigade to the assault. It bore down everything in its front, capturing a battery of artillery and dividing the corps which it had assailed. The Federal commander, seeing that MacRae was not supported, closed in upon his flanks and attacked with great vigor. Undismayed by the large force which surrounded him and unwilling to surrender the prize of victory already within his grasp, MacRae formed a portion of his command obliquely to his main line of battle, driving back the foe at every point, whilst the deafening shouts and obstinate fighting of his brigade showed their entire confidence in their commander, although every man of them knew their situation to be critical, and their loss had already been great. Awaiting reinforcements, which long since ought to have been with him, he held his vantage ground at all hazards, and against enormous odds. No help came whilst his men toiled, bled and died. Approaching night told him that the safety of his brigade demanded that he return to his original position. Facing his men about, they cut their way through a new line of battle which had partially formed in their rear. In this encounter the 44th N. C. bore a brilliant part; it drove the Federal line, everywhere in its front, steadily to the rear. Lieut. R. W. Stedman, of Company A, with less than fifty men charged and captured a battery of artillery which was supported by a considerable force of infantry. This battery was disabled and left, as it was impossible to bring it off the field when the regiment was ordered to return to the position it occupied at the commencement of the fight. The affair at Burgess' Mill was marred by the misunderstanding of his orders by an officer in high rank, by which he failed to reinforce as instructed, Gen. MacRae, causing a heavy loss to his brigade.

From Burgess Mill the regiment again returned to its old position in the entrenchments at Petersburg. On the 2nd of April, 1864, the Confederate lines having been pierced and broken through the regiment under orders commenced its retreat towards Amelia Court House, which place it reached on the 4th of April. Its line of march was marked by constant and bloody engagements with the Federal troops, which followed in close pursuit but who were entirely unable to produce the slightest demoralization or panic. At Southerlin's Station the fight was severe. On the night of the 5th it left Amelia Court House and reached Appomattox on the morning of the 9th, where, together with the bleeding remnants of the army of Northern Virginia it stacked its arms and its career was ended.

The "esprit de corps" of the regiment was of the very highest order. Neither disease, famine nor scenes of horror well calculated to freeze the hearts of the bravest ever conquered its iron spirit. The small remnant who survived the trials of the retreat from Petersburg and who left a trail of blood along their weary march from its abandoned trenches to Appomattox Court House were as eager and ready for the fray on that last memorable day as when with full ranks and abundant support they drove the Federal troops before them in headlong flight on other fields. This spirit especially manifested itself in the love of the regiment for its flag, which was guarded by all its members with chivalrous devotion and which was never lost or captured on any field. The first flag was carried from the commencement of its campaign until about January 1, 1865, when a new one was presented in its stead, for the reason that so much of the old flag had been shot away that it could not be distinctly seen by other regiments during brigade drills, and as the Forty-fourth was always made the central regiment, upon which the others of the brigade dressed in line of battle, as well as on parade, a new flag had become a necessity.

The new battle flag was carried by Color Sergeant George Barber, of Company G, until the night of April 1st, 1865, when crossing the Appomattox, he wrapped a stone in it and dropped it in the river, saying to his comrades about him, "No enemy can ever have a flag of the 44th N. C. Regiment." The wonderful power which the high order of "esprit de corps" exerted for good amongst the officers and men, is illustrated by an incident which is worthy to be recorded amidst the feasts of heroes.

A private by the name of Tilman, in the regiment, had on several occasions attracted General MacRae's favorable attention and, at his request, was attached to the color guard. Tilman's name was also honorably mentioned in the orders of the day from brigade headquarters.

Soon thereafter, in front of Petersburg the regiment became severely engaged with the enemy and suffered heavy loss. The flag several times fell, as its bearers were shot down in quick succession. Tillman seized it and again carried it to the front. It was but an instant and he, too, fell. As one of his comrades stooped to raise the flag again, the dying soldier touched him, and in tones made weak by the approach of death said, "Tell the General I died with the flag." The tender memories and happy associations connected with his boyhood's home faded from his vision as he rejoiced in the consciousness that he had proved himself worthy of the trust which had been confided to him.

The old Battle Flag of the regiment tattered and torn by ball and shell, its staff riddled, and its folds in shreds, was presented to Mrs. Della Worth Bingham, wife of Capt. Robert Bingham, Company G, by the Major commanding, as a mark of respect and esteem in behalf of officers and men to a woman who had won their affectionate regard, and whose husband had ever followed it with fidelity and fortitude upon every field where it waved. Capt. Bingham, whose home is in Asheville, N. C., still has it in his possession.

Its folds shall become mouldy with the lapse of years. The time will come when the civil war shall only be remembered as a shadow of days long passed, but the memories of the great deeds of the sons of Carolina who followed that flag, and who sleep in unknown graves upon the fields of Northern Virginia, shall survive unshaken amidst the ruins of time.

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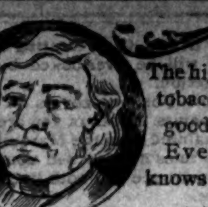

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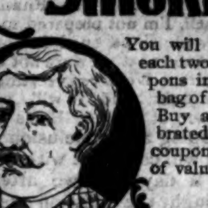

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.59 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 3.50 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 2.13 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.58 a m, Magnolia 8.08 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p. m., arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 35 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9:5 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

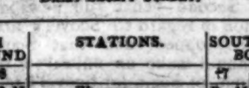
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



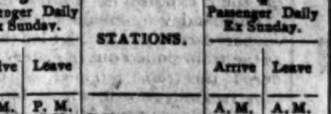
In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 43	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 23	Ar..Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad
Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING EAST. Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING WEST. Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 22	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City....	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 17pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 28am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

*6 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 25pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*3 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 30am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Times)	2 50pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

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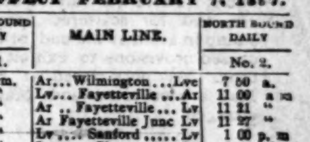

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 50 a.
4 35 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar..Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv....Sanford......Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv......Climax.......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 28 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy......Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m
6 17 "	Lv.......Maxton.....Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 01 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 08

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv .....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv ...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED; daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

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At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

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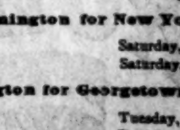

New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday, March 6
ONEIDA,	Saturday, March 13

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, March 6
CROATAN,	Saturday, March 13

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, March 9
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, March 16

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11

MONITOR PURITAN

Reported Disabled Off Hatteras—Cruiser Columbia Sent to Her Assistance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary of the Navy Long wired this morning to Capt. Sands, of the cruiser Columbia, at Hampton Roads, Va., to proceed to Hatteras with all dispatch to assist the monitor Puritan, which is reported disabled near Cape Hatteras. The Puritan is lying south of Hatteras Life Saving Station, supposedly with her machinery disabled. She put into Southport, N. C., on Thursday last for shelter from the heavy weather, and it is thought at the Navy Department that she started from Southport to New York yesterday.

The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatch in regard to the disabled monitor Puritan:

"*Hatteras Cove, N. C., March 10—1 p. m.*—Puritan engine disabled. One may run short time but have convoy ready to tow. We weathered the gale admirably.

"[Signed] BARTLETT,
"Commanding officer."

The triple screw cruiser Columbia, which has been ordered to the rescue of the monitor Puritan, disabled off Cape Hatteras, can scarcely reach her destination before to-morrow morning. The distance is over 260 miles from Hampton Roads, and the Columbia is not expected in her present condition to run over eighteen knots an hour as a maximum. Capt. Sands telegraphed the Navy Department that he would leave at 8 o'clock, which would bring him off Hatteras about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the meantime the naval authorities hope the gale will not increase, and that Capt. Bartlett, of the Puritan, will be able to keep off shore.

Secretary Long has done the best he could in ordering the fastest ship in American waters to the Puritan's relief, the Columbia luckily being in that vicinity. Otherwise it might have taken several days to effect a rescue.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The wheat market to-day was in the condition it usually is when the Government report is pending. Both buyers and sellers were doing but little, preferring to have that document out of the way before assuming an aggressive attitude. May wheat opened at 74⅞@74¼c, sold between 74⅛@74⅛ and 75⅛c, closing at 74⅝@74⅞—⅜@⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing ⅜@⅝c under yesterday.

May corn opened at 24⅛@24⅝c, sold between 24⅝@24⅜ and 24⅛c, closing at 24⅛@24⅛—⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was firm early, closing easy with the futures.

May oats closed ⅜c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛c higher, but closed with the advance lost.

A firmer but not a more active provision market was seen. The hog market was up five cents per 100 pounds, with supplies light, that helping products. There was fair buying by packers and for scattered account. The slump in grain at the end of the session caused provisions to exhibit an easier tone. May pork closed at 2½c lower, May lard 5c lower and May ribs unchanged.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 521 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7⅛c. against 7⅝c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7⅛c, against 8c last year.

Intense dullness reigned in the speculation to-day. The trading, what there was of it, was of a local scalping nature and the fluctuations in prices were few and slight. However, there was more disposition to buy than to sell, and prices advanced slightly. The Liverpool news was better than had been expected, in view of the decline here yesterday, and some shorts covered. The receipts at the ports were moderate, the spot markets in this country were firm, the exports from the ports were liberal and there was no pressure to sell. The port stocks to-day were 839,108 bales, against 837,954 yesterday, a decrease of 8,845 bales.

William Kilpatrick, the oldest man in Georgia, died to-day, at Cartersville, aged 109 years. He enlisted in the Confederate army when he was seventy-two years old and fought through it. He was a brave soldier and was an estimable citizen all his life. He lived in this country twenty years.

The Monon Railroad was sold under order of the court at 11a. m., yesterday by Commissioner Van Buren, for $3,001,000; $30,000 was deposited as a guarantee. Indianapolis, Ind.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

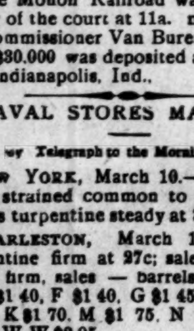
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Rosin was quiet; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine steady at 30c.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c; sales - casks. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $1 80, W G $1 85, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c; sales 887 casks; receipts 415 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,000 barrels; receipts 885 barrels; A. B. C. D. E. $1 55, F $1 65, G $1 70, H $1 75, I $1 90, K $1 90, M $1 90, N $1 95, W G $2 00, W W $2 20

ROYAL



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IN THE SENATE.

Credentials of A. T. Wood, of Kentucky, Presented and Referred—Proposed Amendments to Rules Read.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—There was an unusually large attendance of Senators at the opening of to-day's session in the Senate. Ex-Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, now Minister to Mexico, was on the floor and was cordially greeted by his former associates.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, setting forth that he had appointed Andrew T. Wood, of Montgomery county, Ky., as Senator from that State to supply a vacancy which had been created during the recess of the Legislature—that body not being in session—the appointment to be in force until the next meeting of the Legislature and until the election of a Senator.

The communication having been read, a motion was made by Mr. Hoar that Mr. Wood be now admitted to take the oath.

Mr. Gorman—The Senator, of course, understands the question involved in this matter. I move, as a substitute, that the communication and credentials be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar—Under present circumstances I do not expect to antagonize the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. Gorman's substitute was agreed to, and Mr. Wood's credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar gave notice of two amendments to the rules, which were read. They were both radical innovations upon the practice of the Senate for a century past. The first, according to the notice presented by Mr. Hoar, was "to enable the Senate to act on legislation when it desires, after reasonable debate." It provided that when any bill or resolution had been under consideration more than one day any Senator could demand that debate be closed. If a majority of the Senators so decided there should be a vote without further delay and no motion should be in order pending the vote but one to adjourn or to take a recess.

The other was in relation to calls of the Senate, so that if a suggestion be made of the absence of a quorum the presiding officer, instead of instantly ordering a call to be made, shall determine the matter and report whether there is or is not a quorum present. If there is, the business shall proceed, and if not, the roll is to be called. The purpose of this proposed change was stated to be "to prevent the interruption of business by unnecessary calling of the roll."

The Senate then proceeded to executive business and at 12.40 adjourned without day.

During the executive session of the Senate to-day attention was called to the fact that it having agreed to adjourn until 11.30 o'clock next Monday, an embarrassing condition of affairs would result should any nominations be sent to the Senate on that day. Mr. McKinley has called an extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress to convene March 15th at noon. The present special session of the Senate will end at noon on that day. Any nominations sent in would therefore have to be acted upon within the half hour the body would be in session or they would fail and the President would have to send them in again during the regular session. To obviate such a condition of affairs it was agreed that the best thing to do was to adjourn *sine die*, and this was done.

SCOVEL'S RELEASE

Secured Through Private Presentations—Secretary Olney Declined to Take Any Steps in the Matter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The State Department has received a cable message from Consul General Lee at Havana, announcing that the New York correspondent, Sylvester Scovel, was released to-day.

It is learned that the release of Scovel by the Spanish authorities was secured through private presentations, and not by any application by the United States, either through Secretary Sherman or Secretary Olney. Soon as Scovel was arrested, Mr. Walter J. Mullins, his brother-in-law, and Mr. John McSweeney, of Wooster, Ohio, his attorney, came to Washington to solicit the intervention of the Government in his behalf. Secretary Olney declined to take any steps in the matter for the reason that Scovel had once been expelled from Cuba and had returned to the island in violation of his parole, under a false name and a false passport. Mr. Scovel's relatives then sought the good offices of the Spanish minister, who promised to use his efforts to secure Scovel's release upon certain conditions, which were:

First—That it should be regarded as a personal and not a diplomatic matter, so that it might not be used as a precedent in the future.

Second—That the newspaper agitation in regard to Scovel's arrest should be stopped, and that Scovel's father should make an appeal to the Government of Spain for Scovel's release as an act of mercy and not as an act of justice.

Mr. Scovel's relatives accepted these conditions and have done their best to carry them out. The Rev. Mr. Scovel, who is president of Wooster University, sent a very eloquent appeal on behalf of his son, which Mr. Dupuy DeLome, the Spanish minister, endorsed with a recommendation for the young man's immediate release without trial and forwarded it to the Spanish authorities. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject between Madrid, Havana and the Spanish Legation in Washington, but the intervention of the Department of State has never been exercised or requested since the original interview between Mr. Scovel's relatives and Secretary Olney.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Sheriff's Posse in Close Pursuit and their Capture Hourly Expected.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, March 10. Sheriff O'Brien and posse, who left here at 2 a. m. to pursue the robbers who held up the Louisville & Nashville train No 4 near Calera last night, are close after the gang in the woods of Shelby county and news of their capture is hourly expected.

Further developments show two of the robbers carrying rifles boarded the engine as the train pulled out of Calera and ordered the train stopped at the water tank two miles north, where four other men were in waiting. All men were masked and armed with revolvers and rifles. The bandits attempted to cut off the express car from the remainer of the train but failed; then they ordered the express car door opened. They threatened to dynamite the car, and they carried thirty sticks of dynamite in a bag. The order was obeyed by Messenger Gordon, and the safe was robbed. The amount taken is believed to be about three thousand dollars. The money packages were placed in a bag which had contained dynamite, the latter being left beside the track, and the gang took to the woods. It is believed that their identity is known.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c. †

REFEREE SILER'S LETTER.

It Was Not Received With Manifestations of Joy at Either Camp—Both Principals Waiting for the Other to Commit Himself—The Referee Lays Down the Rules Under Which the Pugilists Are to Battle

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CARSON, NEV., March 10.—The most delicate subject in connection with the big fight was broached to-day when Referee Geo. Siler submitted to Corbett and Fitzsimmons his interpretation of the Queensbury rules. Siler's communication, which was in the nature of a formal letter, was not received with manifestations of joy at either camp. The big fellows read their letters thoughtfully and reserved judgment. If Siler had had any doubts as to the propriety of his action in outlining his views at this time they must be dissipated now. The fighters could never have agreed upon the rules after entering the ring. Each man appears to be playing 'possum and waiting for the other to commit himself. It is not unwise, however, to predict that a conference between Siler, Stuart and the representatives of the principals will be necessary before the matter of rules is finally settled.

Mr. Siler's letter, which was handed to the pugilists shortly after noon, read as follows:

CARSON CITY, NEV, MARCH 10.
To James J. Corbett, Esq., and Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq, Carson City, Nev:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I hand you each the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury, under the provisions of which you are to contest for the heavy-weight championship of the world in this city on March 17, 1897. Accompanying the rules I hand you some suggestions and instructions. These are based upon careful study, research, equity and fairness. You are principals to what will be the greatest contest of modern times. You have both trained carefully and assiduously. The principals and public are alike engrossed to an extent never before made manifest in a like encounter. While it is a departure to give instructions to contestants in a battle like this a week in advance of the meeting, I think that the importance of the affair fully warrants this move. I am confident that you both want to win solely and wholly on your merits. Neither of you can afford to have the slightest suspicion of doubt cloud the title which will belong to the victor. To that end I herewith hand you the rules and certain interpretations under which you are to battle.

Rule 1—To be a fair, stand-up boxing match in a twenty-four foot ring, or as near that as practicable.

Rule 2—No wrestling or hugging allowed.

Rule 3—The rounds to be of three minutes' duration, and one minute time between rounds.

Rule 4—If either man fall through weakness or otherwise he must get up unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so; the other man, meanwhile, to return to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his legs the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired. If one man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed, it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man.

Rule 5—A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state, with his toes off the ground, shall be considered down.

Rule 6—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds.

Rule 7—Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place, as soon as possible, for finishing the contest, so that the match must be won or lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes.

Rule 8—The gloves to be fair-sized boxing gloves of the best quality and new.

Rule 9—Should a glove burst or come off, it must be repaired to the referee's satisfaction.

Rule 10—One man on one knee is considered down, and if struck the man is entitled to the stakes.

Rule 11—No shoes or boots with springs allowed.

Rule 12—The contest in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London prize ring.

The first three rules need no comment, as they are plain, simple and understood by almost everybody.

Rule four, however, requires some analysis, as some of the points are often misunderstood.

The rule says; If either man fall, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner.

This, of course, was intended to prevent a man from standing over his fallen opponent. It probably never occurred to the framer of the rules that at times a man either falls or is knocked down in his opponent's corner. If then the man on his feet retires to his corner as the rules direct he will be standing over his fallen opponent, and doing just what the rules mean he shall not do. To avoid all disputes on this score I will simply instruct you in case of a knock-down to retire at least ten feet from your fallen opponent, to give him an opportunity to rise.

Rule 12, which says: The contest in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London ring, is, I consider, one of the most important of the twelve rules, and appears to be the bone of contention in almost every contest. It has been thrust on all referees, myself among them, to inquire of the principals whether they choose to hit in clinches with one arm free and also on break-aways. Invariably the principals agreed not to hit in clinches or on break-aways, but they generally forget all about their agreement and frequently violate it.

This, then, causes not only their seconds but the spectators to cry "foul" every time a blow is delivered in a clinch or on a break away, and causes much trouble and argument. It also makes the duties of a referee arduous and disagreeable and keeps him continually in hot water. Furthermore, it gives the referee an opportunity to decide a contest on a technical foul, which is generally unsatisfactory to everybody concerned. Neither of you I am sure, desire to win the coming contest on a technical foul, and to avoid any such contingency through hitting in clinches with a free arm and break-aways, I will rule: That you be permitted to hit in clinches with one arm free and also on breakaways. With this interpretation of this rule announced a week before the contest, you will both have time to practice this important point and will have no cause of complaint should either of you be caught off your guard. Pivot blows, missing with either hand and whipping back with the elbow, meeting an opponent with or desperately striking him with the elbow or knee are barred and will be considered foul. Should any of the above blows have any material effect on the result of the contest I shall use my judgment accordingly.

Should any of the seconds of the principals enter the ring during a round to render any assistance to the fighers or prevent them from committing a foul, or throw water on them, shall be deemed a foul.

Coaching by seconds during the rounds is objectionable to everybody and is apt to create discord and argument. Both of you have undoubtedly mapped out your plans of attack and defence and need no advice from your respective seconds. The latter will therefore refrain from making any comment during the contest.

Trivial fouls may be unintentionally committed by either of you, but unless they have a direct bearing on the result they will be overlooked by me in my discretion.

This, I believe, covers all the important points. Both of you are thoroughly acquainted with the Marquis of Queensbury rules not touched upon by me, and I hope to see you both live strictly up to them.

With a fair field, no favors, no prejudices, I remain
Very truly yours,
GEORGE SILER, Referee.

Fitzsimmons was the first to receive his copy. Under the advice of Martin Julian he declined to say a word.

"The less you say now, Bob, the less you may have to regret," was Julian's advice. "There's time enough to discuss this matter before next Wednesday. Speaking for Fitzsimmons and myself, I'm not prepared to say that the rules please us, but I do not wish it understood that they are not entirely satisfactory. We have everything at stake in this fight, and I will not take the chance of injuring Bob's prospects by jumping at a conclusion too hastily. We will come out with an expression in a day or two after we have thought the question over carefully."

It was evident from Julian's manner that he intended probing the woodpile carefully for "niggers" before making up his mind. Fitzsimmons took the situation gravely and never opened his mouth.

When Corbett's letter was placed in his hands he retired to a quiet corner and perused it thoughtfully. "I think I'd better sleep on this," he concluded, "before giving out my opinion. I always respected Siler's judgment and do so now, but you can't tell what holes you may find in a thing until you look it over carefully. I want to handle this matter myself so that I may thoroughly understand it. Delancey, White and I will read the letter over to-night and go through every clause piecemeal. Just now I would rather be excused from making any comments on it. All I want is an even break and we are certain to get it from Siler. It's the best, though, that we should have a clear understanding of the rules beforehand."

In the opinion of many sporting authorities, the time-honored rules are in for a threshing. It is not believed that Siler's dissertation will be swallowed as it stands and a joint conference of those most interested is more than probable.

CROP REPORT.

Distribution of Principal Grains and Stocks Remaining on Farms.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture, based on returns from three independent sets of regular correspondents, added to several thousand from mills and elevators, all carefully combined and weighed, relates principally to the distribution of principal grains, the stocks remaining on farms and the proportions of merchantable and unmerchantable. All grain in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are included in the estimates given.

The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent. of the last crop, against 1,072,000,000 in March, 1896. Both the proportion and the quantity in original hands at this date are unprecedented, although closely approached last year and in March, 1890. Correspondents report large stocks in cribs, particularly in the prairie States, awaiting better prices. The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county lines is 623,000,000 bushels, or 27.3 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,936,000,000, or 84.8 per cent.

The wheat reserves in farmers' hands amount to 20.6 per cent. of the crop, or 88,000,000 bushels, against 123,000,000 bushels last March. Of this amount 8 per cent. is reported as coming over from previous crops. The proportion of wheat sold outside the country is 51.7 per cent.

Of oats there are 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent. of the 1896 crop, yet in farmers' hands. Proportion shipped beyond county lines, 27 per cent.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Train on the Evansville & Terre Haute Road Wrecked—Five Men Killed and Two Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 10.—The Louisville and Nashville train, limited, southbound from Chicago, was wrecked at 12.30 o'clock a. m. near Hazelton, Ind. thirty-seven miles north of Evansville, on the Evansville & Terre Haute road. Five men were killed and two seriously injured.

The accident was the result of the heavy rains in Southern Indiana since Saturday. White river, near Hazelton, overflowed, and the back-water washed out the tracks of the Terre Haute road. Trains were running on slow orders, as the road-bed was known to be in bad condition. When the "Cannon ball" train reached the fill this morning, the embankment suddenly gave way and the baggage and a part of the smoker dropped into about six feet of water. The engine turned over, but the baggage car remained upright. The smoker hung over the end of the track. The sleeper remained on the track.

Wrecking trains were sent out immediately to the scene, but the railroad officials are unable to state when traffic will be resumed.

The damage to the road-beds of the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Evansville & Indianapolis by the recent rains and floods to date is estimated at $1,000,000.

A COSTLY ERROR.

The Mistake of the Paying Teller Causes a Bank to Lose $3,600.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 10.—Through a clerical error of the paying teller the First National Bank of this city is a loser to the extent of $3,600. A few days since a Tennessee river logger presented an order given by Snodgrass & Fields for $400 at the bank. Charles Knoedler, the teller, opened his cash drawer and tossed out eight bundles of bank notes, each containing ten fifty-dollar bills. The raftsman, whose home is on the French Broad river, in extreme East Tennessee, soon disappeared. The mistake was not discovered until notice of the payment was sent to the lumber firm of Snodgrass & Felds, who produced the cancelled check made out on its face for but $400. The raftsman was seen in Knoxville yesterday spending money lavishly.

WARM WIRELETS.

Ex-United States Senator Jos N. Dolph died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Portland, Oregon.

The steamer Bermuda arrived at Fernandina, Fla., Tuesday night, and is still there. The rumors that she was seized were not confirmed last night; It is thought here that there is no foundation for them.

A rate of one and a third fare round trip has been authorized by the Southern States Passenger Association to the convention of the American Cotton Growers, which convenes at Augusta, Ga., Monday next, the 15th. Tickets will be on sale on the 12, 13th and 14th, good to return until 19th, on the certificate plan.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

FIGHTING GOING ON BEFORE THE GATES OF CANDIA.

Insurgents Will Burn the Town if They Are Able to Do So—Leading London Bankers Express Belief There Will be no War—Moslems Rescued by Warships.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CANEA, March 10.—The Mussulmans who were besieged by the insurgents at Kandamo have arrived here on board an Italian warship. British and Italian transports with troops on board are lying off this place.

COLOGNE, March 10.—The *Gazette* publishes a special dispatch from Candia, Crete, under yesterday's date, which says that fighting between a force of Bashi-Bazouks and a band of insurgents has taken place before the gates of that town, in which the Bashi-Bazouks lost sixty of their number in killed and wounded. The firing continues and the exasperation on both sides increases. It is probable that the insurgents will set fire to the town if they are able to do so.

ATHENS, March 10.—Advices received here from Crete this morning say that the siege of Kandamo has been raised and the foreign warships have landed detachments of marines with Maxim guns to insure the safety of the Moslems who were besieged. Prince George, commanding the Greek torpedo flotilla, has been ordered to leave Crete for the island of Skiathos, in the Grecian archipelago.

The Government contemplates the formation of the foreign legion of troops, comprising persons other than Greeks who desire to enter the military services of Greece.

LONDON, March 10.—The leading London bankers now express their belief that there will be no war in the East and a general feeling of confidence is returning.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has moderated the pessimistic tone of his utterances, and it is supposed that his change of front is due to his having learned that negotiations between England and France in regard to Egypt are being continued.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. G. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign office, said in answer to a question by Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, that the Government had not heard that Greece had made or was intending to make a reply supplementary to her answer to the identical note of the Powers in regard to the Greek occupation of Crete, a cessation of which the Powers demanded. Mr. Curzon read a telegram from the British Consul at Canea, Sir Abillotti, announcing the relief from a position of great peril of 523 men, 1,047 women and children, 840 soldiers and 1,000 Mussulman refugees who had been besieged at Kandamos by Christian insurgents. The dispatch added that the rescued persons were embarking on board of war ships at Selino, which place, the consul said, was in danger of being attacked by Christians after the departure of the warships with the refugees.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Daily Chronicle* will publish to morrow a dispatch from Athens saying that Greece has sixty thousand troops on the frontier and that the Turkish and Greek outposts are very close together in places. For instance, at Arta the Turks hold one end of a bridge and the Greeks the other. A Greek general recently, while inspecting the frontier, accidentally entered Turkish territory and was captured by the Ottoman patrol, but was eventually rescued by his troops.

The situation on the frontier, it is said, is a dangerous one and little would be required to set the country ablaze.

To-morrow the *Standard* will publish an Athens dispatch, saying that the summoning of the Greek reserves for service has compelled several large commercial houses to close their doors. Numbers of families have been left without supporters and the entire social life of the country is at a standstill.

SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY.

The War in the Philippine Islands Worse Than in Cuba.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 10.—A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, to the *Imparcial* says that the situation there is very unsatisfactory and that it will be necessary for Spanish troops to occupy the entire island in order to completely crush the rebellion. The rebels are becoming bolder and more vigorous in their action and the approaching rainy season will still further hamper the operations of the troops. Gen. Polavieja, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, will shortly return to Spain, his health having become impaired and his ailments greatly aggravated by the care and worriment of his being hampered in his operations by the Government. It is feared at Manila that the war in the Philippines is worse than that in Cuba.

WORMS FOR BAIT.

Some of the Ways In Which Fishermen Are Able to Economize Labor.

Some fishermen don't like to dig worms for bait. In the first place, it makes their backs ache, and, again, it takes time. There is also difficulty in finding where the worms are, especially in dry seasons, when the worms bore deep for moist earth, which they must have to live. On the other hand, if the earth is so wet that one can squeeze water out of it the worms drown. They prefer rich soil, about the mouths of drains, places where the chips of wood have rotted, in barnyards about the outhouses, and they may be found under planks and logs.

There are a variety of ways of getting them. A small boy will get a canful for a quarter usually, but sometimes one has to fall back on his own resources. Some men, who know a wrinkle or so, go around with a lantern on favorable evenings—warm and slightly rainy weather is best—and find the worms crawling in the worn or barren places or among the grass blades.

A man once told about another man who went to a favorable place at night, and by lightly tapping the ground drove the worms from their holes. He was led to do this by the curious actions of a woodcock he saw one warm spring evening. The bird, he said, would hop up and down for a minute or so, then stop and turn his head to one side, apparently listening. Then he would strike his bill in the ground. The jar of the bird's dancing, the man believed, set the worms in motion and drove them to the surface, or near to it, and so became the prey of the bird. It looks very much to a naturalist as if the man had seen a woodcock's lovemaking dance, but the jarring really does drive worms up, and so perhaps the woodcock was getting his supper.

After a rainstorm worms are plentiful, being drowned out or jarred out by the patter of drops. A new way of bait getting is something like drowning woodchucks out of their holes. A writer for La Nature says that ten grams of blue vitriol (cupric sulphate) put into a quart of water and poured on to a favorable place for worms will drive them to the surface quickly. It is also said that soapsuds will have the same effect. The vitriol or soapsuds make the worms think a volcano has broken loose, and so they seek the surface as quickly as possible.—New York Sun.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A FISHERMAN'S BALKY HORSE.

The One Occasion on Which the Animal Found a Master.

"I once knew a fisherman," said the speaker, "who had a horse that balked on all sorts of occasions, and when he stopped nothing on earth could move him till he got ready to go. He might stop, for instance, going along the shore with a wagon load of fish, and then the fisherman would unhook him and back the wagon away from him, so that he couldn't kick that to pieces, and leave him standing there like a statue on the beach. When the horse was ready to go on again, which might be in an hour, he would hook him up again and start on.

"One day the fisherman came in with a load of fish in his boat and got his horse and wagon to take the fish ashore. He drove out in the shoal water alongside the boat, loaded the fish into the wagon, made everything snug aboard the boat and then got into the wagon to drive ashore. The horse stood fast. The fisherman knew well enough what that meant, and he hauled the boat up alongside the wagon again, put back all the fish, anchored the boat safely and waded ashore, leaving the horse and wagon standing there in the water. The fisherman said nothing, but it was low tide, and he did wonder a little what the horse would do when the tide came in.

"There was a barroom on shore not far away, and sitting in this barroom at the time were half a dozen men who all knew the horse well, and who made bets as to what he would do, whether he'd stand there and drown rather than give in, or whether he'd come ashore, and how long he'd wait before he started, and so on.

"Finally the tide set the wagon afloat, and then it took the horse off his feet. He edged inshore a little at that, till he'd found his feet again, and then he stood fast once more. But the tide kept coming, and it soon had him off his feet again. It was simply something that he couldn't resist, and after two or three more trials moving in and halting and being lifted off his feet he seemed to realize that fact, for the next time he floated he kept straight on wading till he got ashore, and then he ran away.

"You might have thought that this experience would have cured him of balking, but it didn't. It never had the slightest effect on him. He balked after that just the same as ever, but I have always thought that it must have been a satisfaction to the fisherman to think that the horse had found a master once anyway."—New York Sun.

Burial Customs.

When there is a corpse in the house, orthodox Jews carry out certain practices which show the remoteness of their customs. In the dwelling all the water in the pitchers is poured out. The poetical idea is that the angel of death, having drawn his sword, has plunged his flaming blade into the nearest water and so extinguished it. The plausible reason would be that in times of the plague water found in a sickroom would become a recipient for the germs of disease and so hygienically it would be wise to get rid of it. Another custom is to drape all the mirrors in a room. Of course if a looking glass were to reflect the features of a dead person the effects would be uncanny. Perhaps what is known as the art of catoptromancy or of divination by means of a mirror, practiced by necromancers, might account for the covering of the looking glasses. The act of throwing dirt into the grave as practiced quite universally in all funeral services is distinctly Jewish and oriental. "Dust to dust," it is believed, has, however, another significance. Death, sudden death, happening to those who lived in the shifting sands of the desert, must have been common. It was then a kindly act to cover the body as speedily as possible to preserve it from the birds and beasts until it became assimilated with its last resting place. There are never any new rites or ceremonies invented. We follow the old methods. The only change is the omission of some of them.

What is new is not true,
What is true is not new.
—New York Times.

Geese, Pigs and Plums.

A gentleman living in eastern Georgia owned a pair of geese and some half grown pigs, both of which resorted to a small plum thicket on the hillside to pick up the fallen fruit.

A small branch of one of the trees was broken and bent down to the ground, and the geese had somehow discovered that by catching the end of the branch in their bills and shaking the tree by means of it they could bring down the plums.

The pigs, seeing what was going on, soon found it to their interest to follow the geese to the plum thicket.

The geese would shake the tree, and the sound of a grateful shower of fruit would be heard, but before they could eat the plums the pigs would have greedily gathered up most of them. Greatly exasperated, and with good reason, one of the geese would seize a pig by the ear, while the other marched on the other side of him, screaming and scolding. In this way, beating poor piggy with their wings at every step, they would escort him to the top of the hill and there let him go.

Then they would return to shake the tree again, with a similar result. This scene, says a Youth's Companion correspondent, I have witnessed daily during the plum season.

Wave Motion In Ether.

The tendency of science at the present time is to refer many or all of the common forms of energy to wave motions in the ether, a hypothetical medium much finer than ordinary matter and permeating it as water permeates a sponge or the framework of a wooden pier. Thus both light and heat were first shown to be a wave motion in the ether. More recently Clerk Maxwell, the great Scotch physicist and mathematician, who organized the Cavendish laboratory at Cambridge, and Heinrich Herz, the famous German investigator, have proved, one theoretically, the other practically, that some, if not all, electrical and magnetic phenomena are due to wave motions in the ether, only differing from those of light and heat by the great length of the wave.—London Globe.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Rent—Dwelling corner of Front and Grace streets. A good Piano for sale or rent. A platform and counter Scale and a good Safe for by I. T. Alderman, 218 North Front street. feb 20 1m

Wanted—Travelling salesman to sell most complete line of Lubricating Oils, specialties, etc., on the market. Salary or commission. Atlantic Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. mar 10 6t

For Sale—100 bushels pure norton yam slips. Apply to the undersigned at Phoenix. F. M. Moore. mar 10 6t*

L. K. Williams, 128 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

"The Old Soldier's Dream" is for sale at Book Stores and News Stands. Price 10 cents. Read it mar 10 D6t W1t

I manufacture my Candy and guarantee it to be pure. Choice Taffy at only 10 cents per pound, Oranges, Apples, Bananas and other Fruit at prices to please the public. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 7 tf

For Sale at public auction, one of the most valuable Houses in the city, in the best business locality, No. 3 South Second street, next to corner Second and Market. A two-story brick building, consisting of store and warehouse with rooms above, twenty feet front and seventy feet deep, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, March 15th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms—Half cash, balance in one or three years. August H. Morris, Auctioneer. mar 7 4t 7 9 11 14

M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. [illegible]

NEW ARRIVALS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard. The newest weaves for Skirts. "Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—Storm Serges at 40 and 60c per yard. Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales.

SILK DEPARTMENT—Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess, Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk. Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapest. Brussels, in 8x10 wire; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—In 2 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers. Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—The best line of Trunks we have ever carried, We have the "Packers" too. Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width. Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Demins, Curtain Muslins, "Point de Spree."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.

feb 28 tf

Spring is Here,

:o:

THE BRIGHTEST SEASON OF the year, and it will bring gladness to many a heart. I for one am specially glad to see the season open up. We must change our wearing apparel, and I have already made lots of purchases for the Spring-tide. In Spring Dress Goods we have just received a very handsome line in new style Plaids and novelties of all the newest things of the season.

Beautiful Plaids in three styles at 15c a yard. A Plaid Check Dress Suiting for 5c. A very handsome line of Wool Plaids, 36 inches wide, at 25c a yard; a better all wool Shepherd Plaid, 40 inches wide, at 40c. A beautiful all wool Mohair in colors, very pretty, worth 50c, my price special 35c a yard. Best quality Danish Cloth at 10c. Fine Pique in colors, handsome Dress Goods, bought regular, worth 25c, my price in short lengths from 10 to 20 yards, 12½c.

Linen for Shirts and Waists—Heavy rough Shirt Linen at 12½c. Fine and thin for Waist Linen, 30 inches wide, 10c per yard. Beautiful Shirt Waist Silk at 25c. The best and prettiest line of Calicoes at 5c, all the Spring shades. Triumphant Percale, Persian, offered at 6c. 4-4 Percale, lovely styles, at 9c a yard. Sea Island Percale at 12½c.

MEN'S CLOTHING at bottom prices. Men's Odd Coats at $1.48 each, nice goods. Men's Suits, big value, at $1.98 a Suit, Worsted goods. Men's Black Cheviot, nicely made, at $2.87 a Suit. Men's pretty new style Plaid Suits worth $5.00, my price special $3.15. Men's black all wool Serge, pretty style, at $5 00, worth $7 00. Men's Blue Serge, handsome goods, worth regular $8 00, now $6.00. Fine Black Clay Worsted Suits, nicely made, pretty styles and nice goods at $7.00. Very fine nice and best quality Clay Worsted, worth regular price $12.00, my special price $8.00.

I have a nice line of Boy's Clothing very cheap. Boys' Suits at 68c a Suit. Better in black wool goods, from 5 to 9, at $1.00; from 10 to 14, at $1.25 a Suit; fine and better Suits from $2.00 to 3 50 a Suit. Men's Odd Pants made of good Jeans, nicely made, at 40c a pair. A big line of Pants from 50, 69, 75, 99c, $1.25 up to 3.00.

If you want a real nice pair of Pants cheap, or a handsome Suit of Clothes for a small amount, come in my store and bring this advertisement, and if we do not fit you up and please you in quality and price we will try.

Call and see us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

mar 7 tf

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

STILL A COMIN'.

New Goods In Every Department.

Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, the latest product of the mills.

We have them in the newest designs from 25 to 59 cents

The "Broken Plaids" are just the thing, quite a line of them in 18, 25, 38 and 50 cents.

Our Black Goods Department is full of good things. Mohairs, plain and figured, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dre'tetes and Serges of every kind.

Percales and Calicoes are especially pretty, the designs are strictly new, the prices too low. We cannot enumerate all the new goods that are arriving daily. Among them are Mattings, Rugs, Carpets, Hats, Shoes, Clothing, &c. Call and see them.

Car Fare Refunded on Purchases of $2.00 and upwards.

Look out for the Grand Shoe Display at our Store this week.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

mar 7 tf

OUR "COMFORT" HEATERS

—WITH—

CAST TOP AND BASE,

ARE THE BEST AND MOST

Lasting Stoves On The Market.

The proof of this is our large sales of these goods. Our line of COOKING STOVES are equal to any. We also have a fine assortment of OIL STOVES. Our prices are based on the quality of goods we handle.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. jan 3 tf

The Surest Road to Fortune is Economy.

The way to learn economy is to commence saving, and the place for your savings is at the WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST Co., where you will get 4 per cent. on your deposits.

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 9 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $125,000. Surplus $62,500.

Prompt and accurate attention given to all business, special attention to out of town accounts. All customers desiring to borrow on good security supplied at lowest rates.

Safety Deposit Boxes to rent in the strongest vault in this section.

feb 21 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut,

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 20 tf